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ITALY FAVORS PROPOSAL FOR U.S. OF EUROPE

Reply to Briand Memorandum Insists Upon States' Sovereignty

FASCISTI WILLING TO DISCUSS PLANS

Note Also Urges That Russia and Turkey Be Invited to Join Move

ROME (AP)—The reply of the Italian Government to the memorandum of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, on an organization of a "United States of Europe," July 7 was handed to the French Chargé d'Affaires here. It declares Italy is willing to participate in discussions. The memorandum of reply expresses the view of Italy that special fundamentals must be observed as a basis for the discussions leading to formation of a union. The Italian theories are: First, a system of cooperation founded on the idea of a union and not on that of unity and wherein will be respected the absolute sovereignty and political independence of all states. On this point Italy wishes to give further interpretation that the rights of all minor states will be guaranteed and that the last line of demarcation between victor and conquered peoples will be eliminated.

Stresses Solidarity Ideal. Secondly, Russia and Turkey should be invited to take part in the procedure of organization of the union. "Not to invite these two countries is in contradiction with the scope of European solidarity which you wish to reach," the memorandum says. "The lack of an invitation at this time will prejudice the admission of these two countries later."

Under this heading, the reply of the Italian Government interprets the ideal of solidarity in the sense that a federal union ought to include all the greater countries of Europe because otherwise it would provoke, not great cohesion, but the secession of Europe into hostile groups.

The reply also says that every danger tending to weaken the sense of that solidarity among peoples upon which is founded the League of Nations ought to be avoided. Therefore Italy is opposed to any project of re-producing in a European federal union the organism of the League of Nations with an assembly general and a council limited to a few states, saying that all major and minor states ought

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Chicago Is Eager to Welcome Byrd and Party July 11

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The regulation rear admiral's salute of 13 guns, sounded by a gun crew of the naval reserves stationed in Grant Park, will welcome Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and members of his antarctic party to Chicago on July 11, when they will be shown this city's appreciation of their history-making adventure.

As guests of the Press Club, the party will be greeted at the Pennsylvania Station by Al Dunlap, president of the club, members of the club's aviation committee, representatives of the army and navy, national guard, municipal government and business and civic organizations. After this brief reception the city at large will have an opportunity to shower its praise on the party when it proceeds through the down-town streets in a parade.

Accompanying Rear Admiral Byrd will be Dr. Lawrence Gould, geologist; Capt. Ashley G. McKinley, aerial photographer, and Mrs. McKinley; Bert Balchen and Dean C. Smith, aerial pilots; Lieut. Harold I. June, U. S. N., radio operator and co-pilot in the flight over the south pole; Capt. Alton N. Parker, marine corps reserve, observer; Ensign Thomas B. Mulroy, U. S. N., aide; Charles E. Loggins, chief yeoman, U. S. N., and Capt. H. H. Bailey, personal representative. Rear Admiral Byrd will occupy the Presidential suite at the Hotel Stevens.

GIRL FLIER WINS KING'S CUP RACE

LONDON (AP)—Winifred Brown, July 5, won the King's Cup air race, beating many of England's crack pilots around the 750-mile course. Miss Brown is the first woman to win Great Britain's most important air race. The Prince of Wales's Hawker Tom Tit, piloted by Squadron Leader D. S. Don, and Prince George's Hawk Moth, piloted by Flight Lieutenant E. H. Fielden, were among the contestants. Eighty-eight planes, six of them piloted by women, took off from Hanoor Park, Feltham. Miss Brown's average speed was 102.7 miles an hour.

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Paris-Geneva Plane Begins Daily Service

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva. DIRECT daily air passenger service was inaugurated July 7 between Paris and Geneva. This service which is run by a French company is to be taken over by a Swiss company now being formed. The present schedule comprises one daily trip each way, passenger airplanes leaving Cointrin Air Station, Geneva, at 8 a. m., arriving at Le Bourget, Paris, at 10:30 a. m. In the contrary direction, airplanes will leave Le Bourget at 7 o'clock, reaching Cointrin at 9:30.

Women Defend Equal Rights in Professions

National Federation Board at Chicago Meeting Drafts Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

CHICAGO—Sixty-five business and professional women, ranging from the part owner of a builders' supply company in New Mexico to a woman city directory publisher, are here for the annual board meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

When Miss Marion H. McClench of Ann Arbor, Mich., made her presidential address admonishing the 60,000 members of the organization to "stand firmly for equal pay and equal opportunity for women in business, politics and public service," she spoke to one woman who spent 7½ years in the Yukon at occupations which included placer mining, newspaper reporting, cooking, carpentering and trading, and to another who rose from a \$5 a week clerkship in a retail shoe shop to be secretary-treasurer of a leading shoe manufacturing firm.

Varied Lines Represented. Miss McClench herself deserted social life for a business career and has built up an influential position among insurance women in the middle West.

The national treasurer is Miss Margaret Stewart of Ogden, Utah, owner and manager of a \$1,000,000 credit bureau. Mrs. Celine Bowman of Richmond, Va., vice-president, is owner of a direct mail-order business, and Miss Alice L. Englehardt of Cincinnati, O., national finance chairman, is secretary-treasurer of the Potter Shoe Company.

The interest of these and other women who have achieved success in business was brought by Miss McClench for the older woman who finds it necessary to seek work and for the community service work of the federation. Miss McClench reported that she had traveled 22,000 miles in the interest of the federation this year, visiting 23 states and speaking to 64 clubs, besides attending nine state conventions and two regional conferences.

Guard Against Diversions. Another keynote to the conference deliberations was struck by Miss Emily Kneubuhl of Minneapolis, national executive secretary, who referred to the attempts to commercialize women's organizations and said: "We will do well to guard against unsound expansions, glittering diversions, and exploitations, either from within or without, by those who may mean to detract us from our main objectives, but who do not realize, as we should, that our chief business, individually and collectively, is to purify business, dignify the professions and help the American business woman to help herself."

No less than \$250,000 has been disbursed to prospective business girls and girls through the local educational funds of the federation, said Miss Chari G. Williams, national education committee chairman. There are at least 567 of these funds among the 1200 clubs of the federation, through which 1424 stu-

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French Chamber Votes to Observe Fiftieth Year of Lay Education

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The question of secular education still lives as a political issue in France. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by 450 to 135 a resolution providing for the celebration in 1931 of the fiftieth anniversary of free lay instruction and the centenary of Jules Ferry, its principal champion. Two million francs have been appropriated for that purpose but only after a strenuous all-night session, during which the Government showed little enthusiasm for the project.

The Radical Party, which makes free state education one of the principal planks of its platform and which has enjoyed few victories of late, made a field day of this occasion. But its joy was not unconfined, for not only did the Government and parties of the Right attempt to place a damper on the celebration, but the Radicals' supposed team mates in opposition, the Socialists, continued as they have done frequently in recent months, to show that their program of action cannot easily be reconciled with that of the Radicals.

Some Socialist orators revealed they held a very different concept of Jules Ferry's services to the State from that

FRANCE AROUSED BY REPORT OF SAAR VIOLENCE

Foreign Office Expected to Insist on Explanation From Berlin

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Reports from the Rhineland concerning alleged outrages committed by German Nationalists on French sympathizers in the former occupied territory have caused some indignation in France. Aristide Briand's protest to Dr. von Hoesebeck, the German Ambassador, concerning these disorders is applauded by an overwhelming majority of public opinion.

It is realized, however, that the attacks on French sympathizers and Rhineland Separatists do not meet with the approval of the German people as a whole but is the work of a militant minority. Raoul Péret, Minister of Justice, addressing a banquet of French war veterans at Lencloître, while lamenting the survival of war-time hatred as expressed in post-evacuation disorders, was careful to distinguish between the extreme Nationalists and Germans as a whole. The French Foreign Office will probably insist on an explanation from Berlin concerning the anti-French demonstrations at Kaiserslautern, Mainz and Wiesbaden.

With regard to the negotiations concerning the Saar territory which were reported to have broken down, the French official view is that they are not necessarily terminated, but postponed. The withdrawal of French troops guarding the lines of communication in the Saar, said to have been fixed for July 10, has not been sanctioned by the French government. It is claimed to question the right of the governing commission in the Saar to fix the date of withdrawal. In short the Saar negotiations which have been proceeding for several months between French and German representatives have not yet arrived at any satisfactory substitute for the terms of the Versailles Treaty which provide for holding a plebiscite in 1935 to decide the future status of the Saar district.

The Temps, commenting on the alleged reprisals in the Rhineland, declares "these lamentable incidents produce a painful impression in all the allied countries. The German Government must know it and the German people must be informed."

Goodyear Balloon Lands, Apparently Winner of Flight

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—The balloon, Goodyear Zeppelin, piloted by R. J. Blair landed at Greensburg, Ky., yesterday evening. A telegram received July 7. The balloon, according to unofficial computations here, covered the greatest distance of any of the entries in the national elimination race.

Of the 14 others, the Detroit Times and the United Van Service of Cleveland apparently had traveled nearly the same distance. The Detroit Times descended five and a half miles south of Russellville, Ky., and the United Van at Kirksmansville, Ky. Behind the leaders was the navy balloon piloted by Lieut. T. W. G. Settle, with Lieut. R. G. Mayer as aide, which came down seven miles north of Dover, Tenn., approximately 895 miles northeast of here. Lieut. W. Bushnell and J. A. Greenwald of the navy had landed at Piggott, Ark., about 100 miles west of Dover.

Thunderstorms had driven 10 of the contestants down in a 75-mile area around Texarkana. These were: City of Houston, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Army, piloted by Lieut. W. R. Turnbull, General Electric of Cleveland, Detroit Aircraft, Kelvinator of Detroit, Army, piloted by Lieut. W. D. Buff, Army, piloted by Capt. K. S. Astor, Aero Digest of New York, Navy piloted by Lieut. R. R. Dennett.

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Prohibition Won Every Contest in Recent Session of Congress

Enforcement Facilitated by Changes and Ground Laid for Other Reforms—Wets Only Marshaled 50 Votes Against Continuing Commission

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A Congress that gave overwhelming dry majorities in each test of prohibition that arose concluded its session after establishing new landmarks in enforcement legislation. Prohibition law supervision, after a dozen years, was transferred from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to William D. Mitchell and the Department of Justice. The House of three companion bills modifying the Jones Act was made law; the work of the Wickersham commission was sustained and continued; and the groundwork was laid for additional legislation facilitating enforcement machinery.

At the same time, congressional inquiries focused popular interest on prohibition problems and for many weeks made this matter the dominating subject in the capital and the nation. These hearings included wet and dry testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, and a investigation of campaign expenditures before the Senate Lobby Committee.

Aid of States Sought. With the shift of the dry agency from the Treasury to the Justice Department came a new personnel for the work of national enforcement and new indications of administration policy. It was stated that sensational and spectacular methods would be abandoned for quiet, effective enforcement.

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TELEVISION PLAY IN LONDON TO BE RADIOCAST

Baird Instrument Declared Practical and Available to Public

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—What is said to be the first television play, being an adaptation of Pirandello's "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth," will be radio-cast here by the Baird process, July 14. The play will take about half an hour and will show the heads and shoulders of three characters.

The Baird television, of which the Baird instrument is a representative of, is now available to the public for the sum of £25. In addition to this a normal good three-valve receiver is necessary to receive the signals. When the time comes for combined programs of speech and television to be radio-cast, the further addition of a loudspeaker will be necessary, together with adjustment to the aerial to allow the two wavelengths to be received simultaneously.

The television is a fairly bulky piece of apparatus, some 2½ feet high, in a case of crystalline black metal. Inside, the principal thing that strikes the eye is the thin aluminum scanning disc. This is perforated with tiny rectangular holes which begin near the outside of the rim going in a clockwise direction. The disc is 14 inches in diameter. These holes are about 30 in number. Besides the disc, there is a neon lamp and a large glass lens which increases the size of the very small picture. A knob on the front panel "frames" the picture correctly for the "looker-on" after synchronization has been effected. Another knob controls the

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Austria Withdraws Proposed Flour Tax

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

VIENNA—The flour tax recently adopted, with a view of helping the Austrian farmer to make grain growing profitable, has produced such opposition, even among the ranks of the Government coalition, that it has now been withdrawn because it would inevitably have led to an increase in the price of bread. Instead, there has been substituted increased taxes on sugar and beer, and an increased turnover tax which it is estimated will make possible a subsidy to agriculture at \$12,000,000. This subsidy has been granted as a temporary measure for one year as from June 30.

The Social Democrats are opposed to this method of raising new agricultural subsidy, proposing alternatively that the necessary money be obtained from the new international loan about to be floated, and if this is insufficient, then to levy increased taxes on higher incomes, on luxury goods and the higher qualities of tobacco. They also declared that their proposal for a state monopoly of grain and flour first made in 1924 would, if adopted, have removed many of the present difficulties.

Woman's Air Speed Mark Set by Amelia Earhart

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier, established an international woman's speed record here July 6 by averaging 181.18 miles an hour over a three kilometer course. Earlier in the week she had made another record by averaging 174.9 miles an hour over a 100 kilometer course. The flights were checked by observers from the National Aeronautic Association and the Federation Aéronautique Internationale.

TEACHERS BACK RATIFICATION OF NAVAL TREATY

American Educationists Condemn Compulsory Military Service

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Support of the London Naval Treaty and condemnation of compulsory military training were the essence of two important resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Teachers, in annual convention here early in July. A resolution fostering the movement to create a national labor party was voted down after vigorous debate.

The Teachers' Federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor also went on record as opposing all limitation of choice of textbooks and decided upon a campaign to unionize teachers in the southern states, to be directed from Atlanta. The sentimental interpretation of the word literacy as applied in gathering the census was condemned in another resolution, and a study of the proper definition for a literate person was urged, with the definition of the New York state authorities suggested as a standard.

"It is ridiculous," it was pointed out, "to consider one literate for census purposes who can merely copy his name." Other measures given the teachers' support favored extension of state compensation laws to teachers; equality of salary for men and women in instruction; employment insurance and old-age pensions, and removal of restrictions against women teachers because of marriage or maternity.

Judge A. B. Pittman, Memphis, suggested separation of public schools from the existing machinery of Government, offering a separate public education corporate entity supported by a single educational tax, as the remedy for many of the existing ills of education in America. Discussion of the moot question of a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet filled a whole day in the program. The general opinion was that such a proposal was hopeless of achievement, although it would be decidedly beneficial.

Miss Mary C. Barker, Atlanta, was re-elected president for the sixth consecutive term. Other officers elected were: Miss Florence Curtis Hanson, Chicago, secretary-treasurer; Miss Selma Borchart, Washington, A. Lefkowitz, New York, A. J. Huste, New York, Miss Carlotta Pittman, Memphis, Miss Florence Rodd, St. Paul, W. B. Scatterwhite, Seattle, Lucie H. Schacht, Chicago, E. E. Schwartzkrauer, Portland, W. J. Scott, Atlanta, and C. B. Stillman, Chicago, vice-presidents.

56,674 Chain Stores in 1060 Systems Figured for Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Over 1000 systems of chain stores, controlling over 50,000 unit branches, now operate in the United States, according to the Federal Trade Commission, which is engaged in compiling accurate statistics of this recent development in commerce.

So far it has listed 1060 chains and 56,674 stores controlled by them. The work of counting the chains has not as yet been completed, and while the largest have been listed, the total is nevertheless expected to increase considerably. Of the systems already counted 91 chains operate 50 or more stores apiece. Altogether the 91 operate 46,695 of the stores counted. In other words, less than 9 per cent of the existing chains control more than 85 per cent of the chain stores.

The commission expects to complete its survey this summer.

Fossil Records of Early Man Sought in Vast Inland Basin of Gobi Desert

Roy Chapman Andrews to Start for Rich Beds of Relics of Prehistoric Life

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, noted explorer of the Mongolian deserts and discoverer of many incomparable relics of prehistoric life, expects to leave here July 9 with an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History to explore in the basin of a great inland sea 300 miles northeast of Kaigano, on the edge of the Gobi Desert.

In the former sea bottom the expedition has already discovered fossil beds believed to be of the great paleontological importance. Dr. Walter Granger, chief paleontologist for the expedition, has informed Dr. Andrews that the beds are likely to yield evidence of man's earliest history.

The expedition first sought the shore of an ancient lake which the Mongol explorer had reported, but the fossil beds there proved to be disappointing because they had been crumbled and eroded by the winds and rains of centuries. After reconnoitering by Dr. Andrews and Dr. Granger which covered 500 miles of unmapped desert, the basin of a vast inland sea was discovered. Here fossils were found to be abundant and promising, and the expedition is now on excavating them.

The Gobi Desert has been called a paleontological incubator, where great groups of mammals and reptiles first developed and spread to other parts of Asia and Europe. It is claimed to have been the chief cradle of animal life

SPECIAL SESSION OPENS; U. S. SEEKS PEACE, SAYS HOOVER

London Naval Treaty Ratification Under Consideration of the Senate at the Call of the President

DEMAND MADE FOR PRODUCTION OF CONFERENCE'S SECRET DATA

President Explains Reasons for Present Proceedings—Opposition Campaign of Delay Defeated by Pact Supporters

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The London Naval Treaty was formally taken under consideration by the Senate for action on ratification on July 7 when the Chamber convened in special session for this purpose on the call of President Hoover, and was able to proceed through the presence of a quorum.

The opposition engaged in a campaign of delay had hoped to postpone the formal assembling of the special session another day

through the lack of a quorum, but treaty supporters rallying to the demand of President Hoover mustered 58 senators when the gavel fell, nine more than was needed to proceed. With this initial victory and hearing the Administration moved quickly to dispatch the opening preliminaries.

President Hoover's message was sent to the chamber. The Senate adjourned soon after the message was read.

Opposition maneuvers to delay began following the reading of the President's message. Frustrated in their plan to prolong opening of the session another day the opponents of the treaty renewed their demand for the confidential data on the treaty negotiations.

Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, offered a resolution calling for the submission of the documents by the State Department. A statement from David Reid (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, one of the naval conference members, that any Senator could see the papers in confidence was immediately heatedly challenged by Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, floor leader of the opposition who demanded official transmission of the memoranda to the Senate for it to do with as it chose. The issue under the rules went over to the following day.

Opposition Stilled Militaristic. The President, in his message, characterized the opposition to the treaty as militaristic, and prompted by hostility to all naval curtailment. In every signatory country, he declared, the same groups are challenging the treaty, those opposed to armament reduction and in favor of competitive building.

The people of the United States, the President asserted, are overwhelmingly for peace and armament reduction and they are therefore in favor of the London Treaty, because it is in the interest of peace, it is fair to the United States and the other powers and also because the only other alternative is competitive building with resulting ill will, hostility and inevitable war.

The treaty, the President said, means making available for domestic development and social purposes large sums which would otherwise have to be diverted for war-making agencies. Above all, the President held, the treaty marks an important step in the progress of disarmament and world peace and its ratification should not be delayed.

Text of Message. The President's message follows: In requesting the Senate to convene in session for the special purpose of dealing with the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament signed at London April 22, 1930, it is desirable that I should present my views upon it. This is especially necessary because of misinformation and misrepresentation which has been widespread by those who in reality are opposed to all limitation and reduction in naval arms. We must naturally expect opposition from those groups who believe in unrestricted military strength, as an objective of the American nation.

Indeed, we find the same type of minds in Great Britain and Japan in parallel opposition to this treaty. Nevertheless I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the American people are opposed to the conception of these groups. Our people believe that military strength should be held for conformity with the sole purpose of national defense; they earnestly desire real progress in limitation and reduction of naval arms of the world, and their aspiration is for abolition of competition in the building of arms as a step toward world peace. Such a result can be obtained in no other way than by international agreement.

In Interest of United States. The present treaty is one which holds these safeguards and advances these ideals. Its ratification is in the interest of the United States. It is fair to the other participating nations. It promotes the cause of good relations. The only alternative to this treaty is the competitive building of navies with all its flow of suspicion, hate, ill-will and ultimate disaster. History supports those who hold to agreement as the path to peace. Every naval limitation treaty with which we are familiar, from the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, limiting vessels of war on the Great Lakes, to the Washington Arms

on the earth's surface, and in the past has yielded up priceless relics to Dr. Andrews' researches. Dinosaur eggs, mosquitoes 10,000,000 years old, the largest mammal that ever walked on earth, and many other records written in the rocks have been found.

MORROW SPENT \$49,571. TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Dwight W. Morrow, Republican Senate nominee spent \$49,571.54 in his primary campaign, a statement filed July 7 with the Secretary of State showed. Total contributions of \$63,608 were listed.



Treaty of 1921, has resulted in a marked growth of good will and confidence between the nations which were parties to it.

It is folly to think that because we are the richest nation in the world we can outbuild all other countries. Other nations will make any sacrifice to maintain their instruments of defense against us, and we shall eventually reap in their hostility and ill-will the full measure of the additional burden which we may thus impose upon them. The very entry of the United States into such courses as this would invite the consolidation of the rest of the world against us and bring our peace and independence into jeopardy. We have only to look at the state of Europe in 1914 to find ample evidence of the futility and danger of competition in arms.

Limitation Conference
It will be remembered that in response to recommendations from the Senate a conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, for limitation of those categories of naval arms not covered by the Washington Treaty of 1921, held at Geneva in 1927. That conference failed because the United

States could not agree to the large size of fleets demanded by other governments. The standards set up at that time would have required an ultimate fleet of about 1,400,000 tons for the United States. As against this the total United States fleet set out under this treaty will be about 1,123,000 tons.

Defense is the primary function of government, and, therefore, our first concern in examination of any act of this character is the test of its adequacy in defense. No critic has yet asserted that with the navies provided in this agreement, together with our army, our aerial defense, and our national resources, we cannot defend ourselves, and certainly we want no military establishment for the purpose of domination of other nations. Our naval defense position under this treaty is the more clear if we examine our present naval strength in comparison to the present strength of the other nations, and then examine the improvements in this proportion which will result from this treaty.

This improvement from the anticipation of parity in battleships to be reached 10 years hence under the Washington Arms Treaty and the fact that other nations have been building in the classes of ships not limited by that treaty, while we, until lately, lagged behind.

Total Naval Tonnage

On the first of January last the total naval tonnage, disregarding paper fleets, and taking only those ships actually built and building, was, for the United States 1,180,000 tons; for the British Empire, 1,332,000 tons; for Japan, 768,000 tons. That is, if the United States navy be taken as 100, then the British navy equals 113 and the Japanese navy 65 under this treaty the United States will have 1,123,000 tons; Great Britain, 1,151,000 tons, and Japan, 714,000 tons, or a ratio of 100 for the United States to 102.4 for Great Britain and 63.6 for Japan. The slightly larger tonnage ratio mentioned for Great Britain is due to the fact that her cruiser fleet will be constituted more largely of smaller vessels, weaker in gun power, but the United States has the option to duplicate the exact tonnage and gun caliber of the British cruiser fleet if we desire to exercise it.

The relative improvement in the position of the United States under this treaty is even better than this statement would indicate. In the more important categories, battleships, aircraft carriers, 8-inch and 6-inch cruisers—that is, omitting the secondary arms of destroyers and submarines—the fleet built and actually building on January 1st of this year was 809,000 tons in the United States, 1,038,000 tons in Great Britain and 568,000 tons in Japan, or upon the basis of 100 for the United States it was 134 for Great Britain and 70 for Japan. Under this treaty the United States will on Jan. 1, 1937, possess completed 911,000 tons of these

major units, Great Britain 948,000 tons and Japan 656,000 tons. In addition the United States will have one 10,000-ton 8-inch cruiser two-thirds completed. This will give a ratio in these categories of 100 for the United States to 102.9 for Great Britain and 60.5 for Japan.

British Tonnage Excess

The reason for the excess British tonnage is again as mentioned above. In other words, the United States, in these categories, increases by 102,000 tons, Great Britain decreases by 140,000 tons, and Japan decreases by 12,000 tons. These readjustments of the United States are to take place during the next six years. The treaty then comes to an end except for such arrangements as may be made then for its continuance.

The major discussion has been directed almost wholly to the fact that the United States is to have 18 cruisers with eight-inch guns, with an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 tons, as against Great Britain's 15 such ships, with a tonnage of 146,800 tons and Japan's 12 such ships of a tonnage of 108,400 tons; the United States supplementing this tonnage with cruisers armed with six-inch guns up to a total of 323,500 tons; Great Britain up to 339,000 tons and Japan to 208,800 tons. The larger gun tonnage to Great Britain is stated being compensation for the larger gun caliber of the American cruiser fleet, but as said the United States has the option to duplicate the British fleet, if it so desires.

Small Percentage Involved

The criticism of this arrangement arises from the fact that the general board of the United States Navy recommended that to reach parity with Great Britain the United States should have three more of the 10,000-ton cruisers (21 instead of 18), with 8-inch guns, and a total of 315,000 tons or 8000 tons less total cruiser tonnage than this treaty provides.

Thus this treaty provides that instead of this 30,000 tons more of 8-inch ships recommended by the general board, we will have 38,000 tons of ships armed with 6-inch guns, there being no limitation upon the size of cruisers up to 10,000 tons.

Therefore, criticism revolves around less than 3 per cent of our whole fleet, and even within this 3 per cent comes the lesser question of whether 30,000 tons of ships armed with 8-inch guns are better than 38,000 tons armed with 6-inch guns. The opinion of our high naval authorities on the division of the relative merits of these alternatives.

Many earnestly believe that the larger tonnage of 6-inch ships is more advantageous, and others vice versa. However, those who seek to make this the outstanding feature of criticism fail to mention that under the London treaty the obligation of the Washington Arms Treaty of 1921 is so altered that Great Britain scraps 133,900 tons of battleships armed with 15½-inch guns, the United States scraps 70,000 tons of battleships armed with 12-inch guns, and Japan scraps 26,300 tons. These arrangements are made not only for reduction of arms, but to anticipate the ultimate parity between the United States and Great Britain in battleships which would not otherwise be realized for several years.

Reduction of 300,000 Tons
There is in this provision a relative gain in proportions compared with the British fleet of 63,900 tons of battleships with 15½-inch guns. This is vastly more important than the dispute as to the relative combat strength of 38,000 tons of 6-inch cruisers against 30,000 tons of 8-inch cruisers. Indeed, it would seem that such criticisms must be based upon an undisclosed desire to break down all limitation of arms.

To those who seek earnestly and properly for reduction in warships,

I would point out that as compared with Jan. 1 of this year, the total aggregate navies of the three powers under this treaty will have been reduced by nearly 300,000 tons. Had a settlement been made at Geneva in 1927 upon the only proposal possible at that time, the fleets of the three powers would have been approximately 680,000 tons greater than under the treaty now in consideration.

The economic burdens and the diversion of taxes from welfare purposes which would be imposed upon ourselves and other nations by failure of this treaty are worth consideration. Under its provisions the replacement of battleships required under the Washington Arms Treaty of 1921 is postponed for six years. The costs of replacing and maintaining the three scrapped battleships is saved. Likewise we make economies in construction and operation by the reduction in our submarine and destroyer fleets to 52,700 and 150,000 tons respectively. What the possible saving over an otherwise inevitable era of competitive building would be, no one can estimate.

Saving in Operation

If we assume that our present naval program, except for this treaty, is to complete the ships authorized by Congress and those authorized and necessary to be replaced under the Washington treaty, and to maintain a destroyer fleet of about 225,000 tons and a submarine fleet of 90,000 tons, such a fleet will not reach parity with Great Britain, yet would cost in construction over \$500,000,000 more during the next six years than the fleet provided under this treaty. But in addition to this, as stated, there is a very large saving by this treaty in the operation of the fleet over what would be the case if we even built no more than the present programs.

The more selfish-minded will give little credence to the argument that savings by other parties to the agreement in the limitation of naval construction are of interest to the American people, yet the fundamental economic fact is that if the resources of these other nations are freed for devotion to the welfare of their people and to the purposes of reproductive commerce, they will result in blessings to the world including ourselves. If we were to accept the Geneva conference base as the end of the naval strength under competitive building for the three governments, the savings in construction and reduction in naval armaments is literally billions of dollars.

This Treaty or No Treaty
The question before us now is not whether we shall have a treaty with either three more 8-inch cruisers or four less 6-inch cruisers, or whether we shall have a larger reduction in tonnage. It is whether we shall move strongly toward limitation and reduction in naval armaments or whether we shall have no limitation or reduction and shall enter upon a disastrous period of competitive armament.

This treaty does mark an important step in disarmament and in world peace. It is important for many reasons that it should be dealt with at once. The subject has

been under discussion since the Geneva conference three years ago. The lines of this treaty have been known and under discussion since last summer. The actual document has been before the American people and before the Senate for nearly three months. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Every solitary fact which affects judgment upon the treaty is known, and the document itself comprises the sole basis of the opinion of the United States. If we fall now the world will be again plunged backward from its progress toward peace.

Rumored Changes in Yugoslavia Denied

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—Rumors of impending change in the political framework of Yugoslavia were proved groundless on July 5, when the Government issued an important official declaration that the historical acts of Jan. 6 and Oct. 3, last year, namely the abolition of the parliamentary system and the division of the country into nine provinces remain the program of the present Government.

The statement continues that the disastrous action of the former political parties threatened the unity of the state and the nation; therefore the political parties are excluded from participation in state affairs. The separatist provincial tendencies must disappear. The guiding policy of the present régime remains a Yugoslav national and a Yugoslav national alliance. The declaration invites all citizens to serve a Yugoslav ideal in preference to their petty local patriotism.

ANGLO-IRAK ACCORD UP FOR TEST VOTE

BAGDAD, Iraq (P)—The Chamber of Deputies of Iraq was dissolved July 4, "to afford the nation an opportunity of expressing its opinion" on the recently proposed Anglo-Iraq treaty, under which Great Britain will withdraw from the country within five years after the treaty becomes effective.

The text of the treaty was made public in London July 1 by the Colonial Office and was given out here shortly afterward. Its terms, which include the leasing of three air bases to Great Britain, have been assailed by the Arabic press.

CUBA'S 1930 TRADE BALANCE FAVORABLE

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuba had a favorable trade balance last year of \$55,698,808, with exports of \$272,499,762 and imports of \$216,800,954, according to official figures released by the Bureau of National Statistics.

The largest single item of export was sugar, totaling \$218,522,723 in value, with tobacco products second, with a value of \$37,924,883, a slight increase over the preceding year.

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CHASE NATIONAL DEPOSITS PASS \$2,000,000,000
Total of \$2,648,958,000
Resources Said to Set New High Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of banking in the United States, a bank statement showing deposits in excess of the \$2,000,000,000 mark was issued on July 7 by the Chase National Bank when it reported a total of \$2,648,958,000. The statement also sets what was said to be a new high record for financial institutions in resources totaling \$2,648,958,000. These figures for deposits and total resources are substantially higher than corresponding figures shown in the consolidated statement of condition issued on June 2 when the Chase merged with the Equitable Trust Company and Interstate Trust Company, in spite of the fact that shrinkage in resources frequently follows consolidation. Since the merger date, undivided profits have increased \$63,318,000; deposits, \$149,196,000, and total resources, \$97,958,000. The Chase's capital funds are now as large as its total deposits were at the end of 1929.

The staggering new total tops by \$500,000,000 in resources and deposits of the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Resources of the National City Bank as of June 30 aggregated \$2,078,337,252, with deposits at \$1,560,268,690. The totals for the Guaranty Trust Company were, respectively, \$2,038,458,286 and \$1,379,329,839. Deposits of the Chase as given in the new statement show an increase of \$1,238,112,000 over the deposits reported by the bank a year ago; an increase of \$1,532,554,000 over the resources of that date, and of \$216,467,000 in combined capital, surplus and undivided profits, the new figure being \$359,318,000.

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Chase National Bank during the last year, these figures also give effect to consolidation with the National Park Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Interstate Trust Company. The published statement of the Chase National Bank does not include figures for the Chase Securities Corporation or any of the other organizations affiliated with the bank.

Population of Nation Figured 124,104,267

WASHINGTON (P)—Half of the states July 5 had completed the decennial census. The other 24 are busily adding away toward the new sum total, which the Census Bureau hopes to announce sometime in July. Twenty-four states and the district of Columbia reported populations totaling 50,198,950, a combined gain of 7,444,129 over their 1920 populations, or 17.4 per cent.

California was the greatest gainer in the list, passing both Michigan and Massachusetts on the impetus of a 64.6 per cent increase. Vermont, increasing by but 1.9 per cent, showed the least augmentation.

Not a single state reporting thus far has shown a decrease. A 17.4 per cent increase over the 1920 population of continental United States—105,710,620—would make a 1930 population of 124,104,267.

COUNT VOLPI PLANS BIG ELECTRICAL DEAL

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—Count Volpi, the former Finance Minister, who is now president of the large Italian electrical company, Societa Adriatica di Elettrotecnica, is here negotiating with leading business circles concerning the possibility of close financial and technical cooperation between Hungary and Italy for electrification schemes on a large scale in the former state.

It is understood that business to the extent of over \$50,000,000 is involved.

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NEW YORK SEES LINER BRITANNIC ON MAIDEN TRIP

Newest and Largest of British Motorships All Electrically Equipped

NEW YORK (AP)—The White Star liner Britannic, largest cabin class passenger vessel in the world and Great Britain's biggest motorship, arrived July 7 on her maiden voyage. She is 890 feet long with an 82-foot beam and a hold 44 feet deep. Accommodations are provided for 1550 passengers in three classes, cabin tourist, third cabin and third class.

Two huge Diesel engines capable of developing 20,000 horsepower give her a speed of 17 knots. All deck machinery is run by electricity, which also is used for cooking.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, came from Washington to participate in a welcome to the new ship and her officers.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Embodying all the latest ideas in marine architecture, and described by shipping men as the product of the best engineering experts in Europe, the new 27,000-ton White Star liner Britannic, the largest British motor vessel, is distinctly different from anything that has yet left a British shipyard.

The Britannic is to operate between Liverpool, Cohn, New York and Boston and is said to be the largest transatlantic liner ever engaged regularly in the Boston service. Schedule calls for its first sailing from Boston to be July 13.

All cabin accommodations are attractive staterooms, artistically furnished and resembling the bedrooms of modern homes. Some of these accommodations are arranged in suites on A deck, in varying schemes of color and decoration. Each suite has a private bath.

Motive power of the Britannic consists of two 10-cylinder, double-acting, four-cycle motor engines capable of generating 20,000 horsepower. All auxiliary machinery is electrically driven and of latest design. The motor en-



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gines, known as Harland & Wolff Diesels, draw the fuel oil into their cylinders and by the explosion of the oil vapor convert the energy of the fuel into rotational energy directly upon the propeller shafts.

A sea speed of about 16 knots is credited to the Britannic. The 20,000 horsepower is concentrated on two screws, provided by the two engines that are in reality merely huge editions of the engines that propel motorcars, motorbuses and trucks on land. With engines like these, the fuel consumption is—per horsepower per hour—some 25 per cent less than that of any other type of marine propelling equipment, it is said. This cuts down time of bunkering and total space required for fuel storage.

A. C. Hardy, Institute of Marine Engineering, and an engineering expert, says that the coming of the Britannic "marks the addition to the White Star fleet of a unit representative of a movement of far-reaching importance to shipping, an importance which, perhaps, can be gauged only by the repercussive effect it is having upon the sea transport of the world."

Socialists Add Weight to Plan for New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With a conference pending between Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John Knight of Arcade, State Senator, and Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauque County, Speaker, Republican majority leaders in the Legislature, on the subject of a special session which will empower the Governor to investigate New York City affairs, the Socialist Party has added its endorsement to such a move.

The need for an inquiry into New York has "passed partisan lines," Louis Waldman, co-chairman of the Socialist committee on public affairs, said.

"Whatever excuse existed at the end of the legislative session for vetoing the bill for the investigation no longer exists," he continued. "Demoralizing scandals involving high men in public office have since come to light. In their cumulative effect they constitute a challenge to the decent citizenry of the community."

"The failure of Mayor Walker to act against officials directly under his control, and for whose conduct he should be held strictly accountable, quite naturally spreads distrust against the city administration," he said. "His astounding silence in the face of all that has been revealed is an outstanding fact of major political significance. To be silent where there is a duty to speak amounts to concealment."

"The need to clean out New York has passed partisan lines. Even many self-respecting Democrats are nauseated with the brazenness of the Tammany-McCooley machine."

Governor Roosevelt announced upon his return to Albany from the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City on July 5 that he would arrange for a conference with the Republican leaders without delay. It is the belief in both Democratic and Republican circles, however, that he will attribute the Republican reform zeal to a desire for partisan advantage in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign. This was his criticism of a similar move last winter when the Republicans balked at his suggestion for a joint legislative investigation.

At that time Mayor Walker voiced

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SEIDENBERG HEADS JEWISH WAR VETERANS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Harold Seidenberg of Boston was elected commander in chief of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States at the closing session of the ninth national encampment of the organization here July 6. Mrs. Herman M. Davis of this city was re-elected national president of the auxiliary to the body at a separate elective session.

Other officers of the veterans organization elected were: Junior vice commander in chief, David Goldberg, Cleveland, O.; chaplain in chief, Rabbi Abram Novak, Cleveland, O.; honorary chaplain, Rabbi Edward Lussman, New York; surgeon general, Herman Dallin, New York; judge advocate general, Saul Adelman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; adjutant general, Harold Berman, Boston.

Other officers elected by the auxiliary were: national senior vice president, Mrs. Henrietta Kravitor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; national junior vice president, Charlotte Shusot, Boston; na-

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tional treasurer, Mildred Wessler, Buffalo, N. Y.; conductress, Helen Raymond, New York; chaplain, Ethel Lowenthal, New York. Mrs. Mollie Miller, Jersey City, was appointed patriotic instructor. Mrs. Dora Stone, Boston, national historian, and Mrs. Sarah Sunshine, Cleveland, Ohio, senior trustee.

A resolution which would have placed the organization on record as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth

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Please send me, all charges prepaid, one can of Otto Stahl's Imported Style Frankfurters (containing 8 or 9). I will try them—if entirely satisfied, I will send you 45¢ as payment in full.
Name.....
Street.....City.....State.....

Amendment was tabled as "political" and not proper for action by the convention.

Resolutions favoring universal draft of war materials and labor as well as fighting forces, and favoring increased salaries for officers of the army, navy and marine corps were passed.

Dry Fight Seen at Fall Elections

NEW YORK—In the November elections of 1930, prohibition must meet a test more vigorous than any which it has confronted, according to the editors of the Christian Herald.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling and Dr. Stanley High, appearing in the July 5 issue of that paper, state, "For these elections the wet forces have mobilized on an unprecedented scale and with unprecedented resources. . . . A desperate fight will be made to defeat dry Senators and Representatives, and to elect in their stead Congressmen committed to the overthrow of prohibition."

This, according to the statement, constitutes the first direct and threatening challenge made by the wets with some real ground for confidence in its success. But another effect has been produced, which was not in accordance with the calculations of the wets; that is, to stir and arouse the dries, the country over, as they have not been stirred since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

One weapon the paper proposes to use is a series of strong articles explaining reasons for the favoring of prohibition by some of the most prominent people in the public eye, including Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Senator William E. Borah, Lady Astor, and others.

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WOMEN DEFEND EQUAL RIGHTS IN PROFESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

dents have received financial aid in completing their schooling.

The Lena Lake Forrest fund, a national scholarship fund which when it reaches a capital sum of \$10,000, will be devoted to research, at present lacks only \$1503.48 of this goal.

During National Business Women's Week, which is observed each year by the federation, vocational conferences were held by 43 clubs, reaching a total of 10,393 pupils.

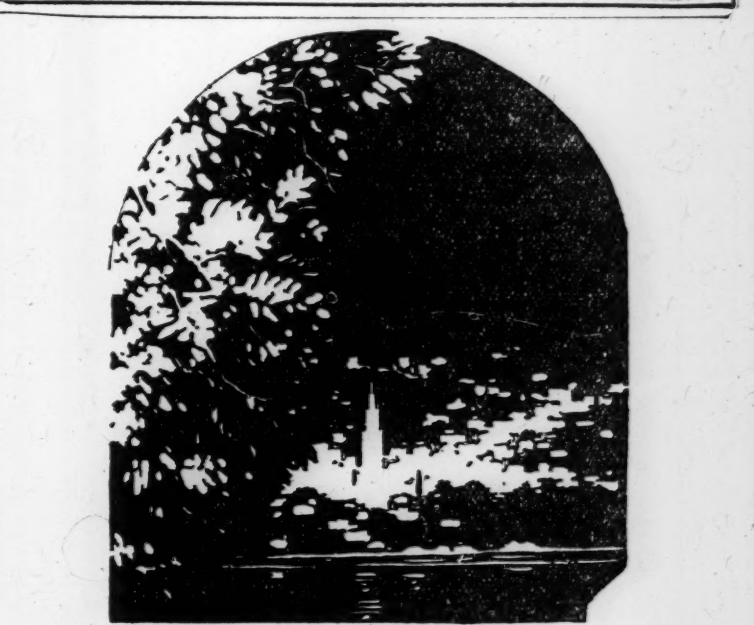
An extensive program of educational work is planned for the coming year, including vocational work for rural girls to help them prepare to obtain employment in the cities. It includes the preparation of a reading list of books treating of the latest methods and opportunities for women in at least 25 important occupations, and the development of groups of occupational advisers into more active committees with an increase of the number of occupations represented.

Other goals are the preparation of special study courses, study of placement work now being carried on by certain of the member clubs of the federation in order to formulate standards for such work, and the preparation of a leaflet on the advantages of completing a high school course for distribution through the local clubs.

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Newark
Portland, Me.
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Power Plant Eng. Co.

ITALY'S TAX RISE PUTS BURDEN ON AMERICAN CARS

(Continued from Page 1)

Commerce, declared that Rome's action was important to the extent that other countries may adopt it.

"But," he added, concerning increased import duties, "we have been doing that very thing ourselves, and I do not see that anyone on this side of the Atlantic can complain."

Mr. Macaulay declared that while Packard did a nice business in Italy last year, the effect of the higher tariff will be felt mostly by makers of more moderate-priced cars, other than Fords. He believes that there is ground for hope that the higher import duty can be canceled or at least reduced, believing that there is a willingness on the part of the Italian Government to negotiate with Washington toward use of the flexible provisions of the Hawley-Smoot tariff law to reduce American tariffs against Italian products.

At the Ford Motor Company it was given out that the Italian situation is not one that is likely to be felt in Dearborn, since Ford automobiles are assembled in that country and therefore are not affected. The only tax which in the least could hamper Ford trade in Italy is that on automobile parts, and since this amounts to only about \$1.70 per hundred-weight, company officials said there is no cause for apprehension.

'Italy Not a Factor'—Erskine

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Discussing Italy's duty increase on imported automobiles, A. E. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation of America, said:

"Italy's present duties, both ad valorem and specific, averaging 55 per

cent, effectively keep American automobiles out of Italy. However, American industry does little business in Italy because of excess duties and an internal horsepower tax which penalizes our big-engine cars. Italy's automobile business is not a factor in America's foreign trade."

Overland—Not Much Harm

TOLEDO, O.—"Italy is quite within her rights in protecting her home market," said George W. Graham, vice-president in charge of sales of Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, O.

"Italian import of automobiles is small and virtual closing of that market will not do us much harm. It is natural for industrial nations to take such action following our tariff legislation, but we count upon the great agricultural nations as our best customers. Our own tariff does not discriminate against motor cars of other nations and domestic business would not be disturbed if they came in free."

Mr. Graham minimized the effect on other lines of business and indicated that the Italian move was probably a very special case.

Loss in Trade Expected

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A sizable retarding on production of automobiles by American manufacturers is certain to be felt through such European measures as that of Italy's in raising its import duty on American-made cars, in the opinion of two officials of automobile manufacturing plants in Indianapolis.

Marvin E. Hamilton, treasurer of the Stutz Motor Car Company, said:

"A very serious effect will be felt by the automobile industry in this country. Our business has been badly off since the first indication that Congress would pass the tariff law. Italy's duty is only natural, and it falls in line with other countries in that respect."

Robert T. Ames, vice-president of the Cord Corporation, holding company for the Auburn, Cord and Duesenberg concerns, declared cars in the most expensive class will be little affected, but "the bulk of the American automobile industry unquestionably will be hurt. Indiana production alone will be affected by about 10 per cent."

Motor Exports Show Loss

WASHINGTON (AP)—Automotive exports from the United States for the first five months of 1930 July 3 were valued at \$172,978,000 by the Commerce Department. This compared with \$209,399,000 for exports of the same period last year. The Department of State was informed July 3 of the new Italian tariff, raising the duty on all automobiles from between 110 and 120 per cent.

Get the habit of mailing deposits regularly

Over 13,000 of our 50,000 depositors, in cities and villages outside of Albany, shared in the big distribution of dividends this quarter when

over \$374,000.00 in interest was credited to our thirty depositors.

With Quarterly interest your money is earning night and day

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National Savings Bank
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Please send me your new illustrated book, "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

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WESTMINSTER, LONDON, E. C. 1
Open 10:30 a. m. until 6 p. m.
(Wednesdays until 7 p. m.)

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About 40 or 50
Varieties of Sandwiches Always on Hand
All cakes are homemade; orders taken.
Open 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. and on Sundays.
37a Wilton Place, Knightsbridge &
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The Cottage Tea Rooms

LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
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33 Old Jewry, E. C.
Private Room for Parties

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6 Basil Street, Sloane Street, S. W. 3
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The Home-Made-Cake Shop
Morning Refreshment, Luncheon 1-4
Tea—Four-Course Dinners 3-6
Devonshire Cream, Butter and Eggs
received daily. Saturdays
10 a. m.-2:30 p. m. closed on Sundays.

THE Orange Tree

94 New Bond St., W. 1
(near Oxford St.)

Luncheons & Teas
Home-made cakes a specialty

"OF GOOD REPUTE"

WATTEAU RESTAURANT

16 Church Street, Kensington
Every meal every day in the week
NO MUSIC

BOSTON

Blue Ship Tea Room

T Wharf—Boston

Off on our Fourth-of-July "shore-leave"
Went the crew of the old Ship Blue!
Now we've all come back
Aboard the main deck
And are cooking more food for you.
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Telephone Richmond 1775
MISS DALRYMPLE, SKIPPER

NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building

RESTAURANT
430 ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food—Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
CLOSED SUNDAYS

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MARKET AT 4th ST. SAN FRANCISCO

SYMPHONY HALL

TONIGHT at 8:30

First Presentation
OF

3 Centuries of Massachusetts

The First Historical Talking Film

Vividly Re-enacted and Pictured by
The University Film Foundation
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ENTERTAININGLY RELATED BY
Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart

Tonight—Prof. Hart Will Appear
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All Seats Reserved—\$3.00-50c

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2:30 to 11

All Seats 25c-50c One Week Only

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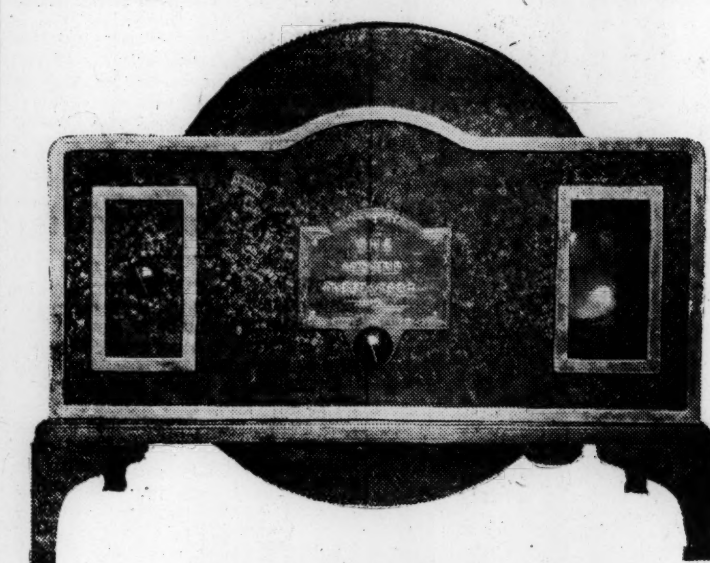
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'Looking-In' Now Added to 'Listening-In'



THE BAIRD TELEVISION

On Your Right, Ladies and Gentlemen, We Have the Scene Where the Action of the Play Takes Place, The Rectangular Opening in Tuning a Magnifying Lens May Be Seen. The Knob on the Left is for Tuning Purposes and the One in the Center for "Framing" the Picture. The Circular Design of the Case is Necessary to Cover the Scanning Disk. "Framing" the Picture is Keeping It in the Center of the "Screen," as It Sometimes Swings a Little and You See Two Pictures, a Common Occurrence in Motion Pictures, Too.

TELEVISION PLAY IN LONDON TO BE RADIOCAST

(Continued from Page 1)

speed of the motor by which the scanning disc is revolved. The neon lamp is in series with the anode circuit of a pentode power valve which cuts down the comparatively high voltage which has to be used—something from 200-400 volts. The Baird Company's operator told the Monitor representative that high voltage was not now necessary, but it is apparent that a high voltage produces better results.

Some skill in synchronizing the image is necessary until one gets accustomed to it, but this is probably no more than one experiences with a superheterodyne or other complicated receiver which one has to get to know before the best results are obtained. Mr. Baird has definitely achieved television and has provided the public with a television. He would be the last to say that finality has been reached or that his method is the only one possible.

The chief drawback at present to the owner of a television is that only a brief half hour is available daily during which the transmission of moving picture takes place. The interest, too, is to the experimenter and to those watching the progress of television. Programs of general interest will doubtless follow as the art progresses.

CONGRESS BUILT DRY LANDMARKS IN TEST VOTES

(Continued from Page 1)

would follow the lead of their constituents in this issue, if official referendum showed a change of heart among home voters. However, no

Simplification of Trials

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Far away from the hot strenuous present to the leisurely setting of other centuries. Let the trade wind duffle your hair. Almost three solid weeks at sea with every convenience as near as the nearest push-button. Excellent food . . . outside staterooms. Shop in Havana, see the Panama Canal, and ride through a Costa Rican jungle. All expenses included. \$275 and up.

Other Great White Fleet all-expense cruises to Caribbean lands, 8 to 24 days, \$125 and up. Sailings twice weekly from New York. Get booklets and information from your Steamship—Tourist—Railroad Agent, or

L. P. Jones, New England Passenger Agt.

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via
GREAT WHITE FLEET

Safeguard your Savings

ABSOLUTE safety of principle is far more important than a high return on your money—with the possibility that some or all of it may be lost. Our assets of \$24,000,000 are positive protection for your money—while our interest rate yields an attractive return (last 2 years at 5% per annum). Your deposits may be mailed—if more convenient.

Interest begins 10th of the month

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The largest benefit arising from the transfer is that the work of detection and of prosecution is now for the first time put in the hands of the same organization. At the same time the number of prohibition districts is reduced from 27 to 12, eliminating political patronage by cutting across all state lines. Other similar important alterations were carried through.

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The bill setting up a system

REPORT ADVISES BIG CHANGES IN BRITISH COTTON

Committee Urges Mixing In of Short Stapled Kinds to Meet Competition

LONDON—Rationalization of the Lancashire cotton industry is unanimously recommended in the report of a committee appointed by the Prime Minister in August, 1929, to inquire into the reasons for the decline in what was before the war one of the most prosperous trades in Britain.

The committee finds that "after making all allowances for the disadvantages which have their causes outside the cotton industry we are satisfied from the evidence laid before us that the British cotton industry has failed to adapt its organization and methods to the changed conditions and so has failed, and is failing, to secure that cheapness of production and efficiency in marketing which alone sells staple goods in the East today."

It adds: "Until far-reaching improvements are introduced there is no likelihood that Lancashire will be able to arrest the decline in export trade, still less will she recover the trade she has lost."

The report shows in plain figures the great export shrinkage since pre-war days, due partly to increased production of cotton goods in India, but mainly to Japanese competition. Lancashire's organization is shown to be the same substantially as that which obtained in the nineteenth century, whereas successful rivals have adopted very different methods. The report recommends three possible remedies: first, technical improvement in the spinning and manufacturing sections, involving considerable

re-equipment; second, formation of larger units within each section of the industry; third, extension of co-operative effort on lines initiated by the cotton trade organizations. It insists that there is no alternative way to recovery.

The committee finally recommends that the Government take all possible means to urge Lancashire employers and operators to consider possible methods suggested for reducing the cost of production and for recovering export trade for cotton goods. Among the suggestions are more extensive use of short-stapled Indian cotton, which the competitors skillfully mix with the longer-stapled varieties; greater use of ring spindles, which are important where short-stapled cotton is used; introduction of automatic and semiautomatic looms, though this might mean the introduction of double shifts; formation of larger units in the spinning manufacturing sections.

While considerable sums of fresh capital will probably be required, the committee says it is assured that the necessary finance will be forthcoming for any satisfactory rationalization scheme aiming at reduction of the production costs and improved marketing. It should be remembered that a new finance company was formed recently under the auspices of the Bank of England for the specific purpose of helping the reorganization of the cotton industry.

Pravda Rallies Reds in America to Action

MOSCOW (AP)—Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, July 5, published a long article urging the new leaders of the Communist Party in America to prepare the masses for new and more vigorous battles against American capitalists, imperialists and exploiters.

The newspaper quoted Joseph Stalin's declaration that "the Communist Party in America is one of those few in the world whereupon history imposes problems of decisive importance."

The article asserts that stock market crashes, unemployment and the agricultural slump have made the ground fertile for revolutionary seeds in the United States.

"The possibilities confronting the Communist Party in America into a powerful massed outfit of 30,000,000 proletarians and an organized army of exploited and ruined American farmers depend upon the activity and energy of the party itself," Pravda asserts.

"The party could and must place before itself the problem of intensifying the international proletarian revolution in such a manner that the revolutionary movement of the laboring masses of America will be among the first in the ranks of world upheaval and stand upon the same level with the revolutionary labor movement in Germany, China and Poland."

According to the article a serious massed revolutionary movement already has begun in America, which is evidenced by persistent prolonged strikes with tens of thousands participating.

TURKS WARN PERSIA TO CHECK RAIDERS

ISTANBUL, Turk. (AP)—The Turkish Government July 5 sent to Tehran a strong note of protest against the raiding and provisioning in Persia of Kurdish tribes who recently have been committing raids and fomenting revolt in Turkey's eastern provinces.

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—All information obtainable July 5 indicated that the Kurdish insurrection in the vicinity of Mt. Ararat is growing grave. It is understood that incursions into the northeastern part of Kurdish Kurdistan have caused the Government to call reserves from eastern Anatolia to join the 30,000 regulars who are combating 15,000 Djelali Kurds entrenched on Mt. Ararat and the roving bands which have just joined them.

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W. E. HURCOMB'S

BEFORE I became an Auctioneer, I bought and sold jewelry and silver for cash, and in the years during and before the Great War a well-known newspaper stated that "Nowhere else will you obtain a better price or more honest advice." The great newspaper still makes that statement, but with great emphasis!

I claim to be the originator of the Slogan "Truth in Advertising" and for 20 years I have been "Advertising in Truth." A friend of a very pretty little girl, mother was offered a large sum of money to be allowed to use the photograph to state that the child was reared on "Truth in Advertising." The mother declined the offer because it would not be "Truth in Advertising."

Some advertisers say, and are entitled to say, that they give good prices. A certain firm which advertises widely received a parcel from a lady whom we had called upon and suggested a reserve price of £50. Then seeing the over-the-counter buyer's advertisement, she sent the goods to London. A cash offer of £15 was made, which was refused. An application for the return of the goods brought a cheque for £10, but the bait was not for £25! The lady then sent the goods here, and I sold them for £25!

A gentleman called here and told me he had been to another firm who had advertised widely to give very high prices for his goods. He took a little tea caddy to them and was offered £28, which was refused. He took it away, and then said that a collector happened to be in the building and willing to give £10. This was refused. He brought it here, and I suggested a reserve of £15, and I sold it for £30.

Is not this a good reason why you should try me first? If necessary, I will hand over the reserve price at the time the goods are taken in.

Auction sales every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate, Fortinably sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

Valuations for probate, insurance, etc. at moderate fees.

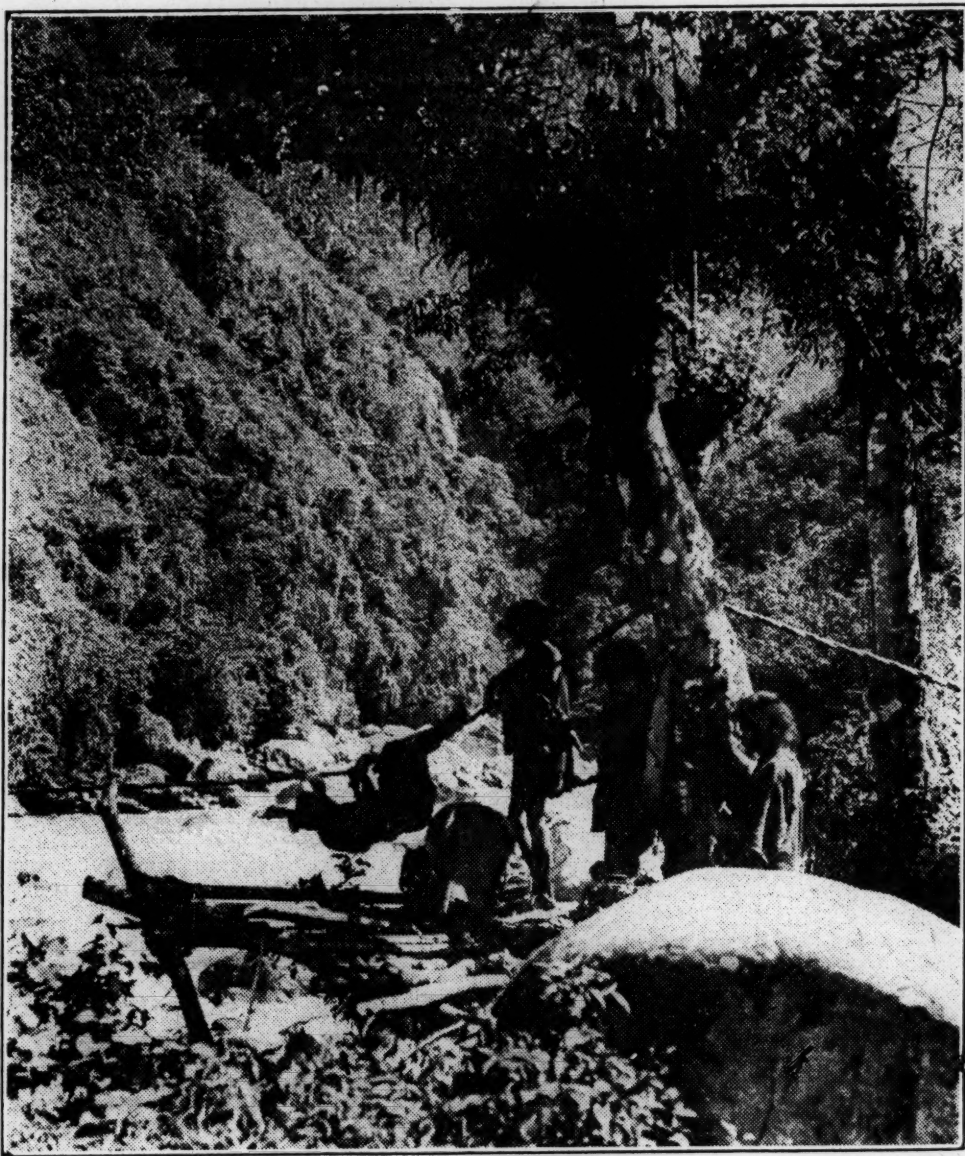
For 21s. two of my representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewelry, and the other pictures, porcelain, old furniture, objects of art, etc.—will call and impart all the information they can, and, if desired, bring the jewelry and silver away in the car.

Let us forget, buy the Daily Telegraph or Morning Post any Saturday, The Times any Tuesday, or Truth any Wednesday, and read more about my activities.

Those who have faith in the old and well-known firm of Hurcomb, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England (Entrance 1 Dover Street) know that they always get a square deal.

TRUE STORIES

A Jungle River Bridge



SCENE IN THE TOHIT VALLEY © Capt. F. Kingdon Ward
Natives Crossing a River on the Assam Frontier, India, on a Single Twisted Bamboo Strand.

Plant Hunting Amid Untrodden Wilds on the Edge of the World

An English Captain and Companion, Together With
Fifty Coolies, Climb 10,000 Feet in the Mountains in Search of Rare Seeds

ON THE northeast frontier of the Indian Empire the mountains rise tier beyond tier, till their crests are white with snow, blocking the way to China and to Tibet.

The outer ranges facing the plains are covered with dense trackless forests, sparsely inhabited by unfriendly tribes. In the summer they are swept by perpetual rain, causing the most luxuriant growth; in the winter they are snowbound.

In the forests are hidden a wealth of superb flowering trees, such as the incomparable magnolias, rhododendrons of every size and color, maples and oaks, and hollies in endless variety. And beyond the foothills, the next tier carries to the alpine tops on the edge of the world, where flowers spin gorgeous carpets over the wide, swept slopes.

Last year my companion and I with

our own coolies might impale themselves. They refused to help us, or to sell food, or to guide us. Some villagers, however, were friendly and went with us slowly on up the valley till the snowy mountains at its head came into view.

Having deposited our bag and baggage on a narrow ledge of rock, high above the river, our carriers announced they intended to desert us. That was the last straw; at last I was roused to threaten reprisals. "Forward or back," I said; and when they still refused, added, "If you will not take us back to your village at least you shall not return there yourselves." I went to the river and cut the rope bridge! Bitter recriminations followed, but in the end the Mishmis took us back to their village.

A fortnight later when peace had been declared we started again, following a hunter's path up the mountain, to a camp in the rain-forest at 10,000 feet. And here, amongst a wilderness of rhododendrons, we camped for six weeks. From this camp we struggled through dripping forests and tangled thickets to the alpine region,

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and at last the world lay at our feet. The beauty of those crowded mountains, mantled with forest, lashed and stung by the rain, took one's breath away. At our feet lay the jewels of Ophir in flower form, starry constellations, dangling bells, tall pagoda-like towers.

But many things were to go wrong: hunger when fresh supplies did not arrive, the threat of thirst when a break came in the rains and we could not find a spring on our lonely ridge, and a fortnight's storm at the end of autumn when the weather should have been clear. But never did we forget that wonderful day when, first of all white men, we stood on the alpine summit in the heart of the Mishmi Hills, and gazed into the valley 10,000 feet below, and at the ruffled seas of dwarf rhododendron, spangled with primulas, at our feet, and the leagues of snow beyond.

Once more the Mishmis revolted, refusing to carry for us. But it was too late to be held back now and at the end of October, when the hills lay sleeping under a deep mantle of snow, and the ruthless wind tore in vain at the frozen bushes, I struggled up the ridge for the last time, with two faithful natives, and sleeping in a cave, spent a week collecting seed of the finest plants we had discovered.

[This story is told in two articles. The second will appear soon.]

PLANE RUSHES SWISS MAIL TO BERENGARIA

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—Steamer-airplane mail service between Switzerland and America was established July 5 when a plane from Basel brought 500 pounds of Swiss mail for the United States to the steamship Berengaria.

The plane left Basel at 6 a. m., arrived at Cherbourg at 10:45, and had the mail aboard the Berengaria at 1 p. m. The liner sailed for New York at 3 p. m.

Carolina University Playmakers End Twelfth Successful Season

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—About 3000 miles of touring in 13 states—56 performances before audiences totaling 35,000 people—10 new productions including eight original plays—and numerous readings, revivals and capers tell graphically of the activities of the University of North Carolina Playmakers during their twelfth season, just closed.

Prof. Frederick H. Koch, director of the Playmakers, views the season as "one of the most successful in the history of the organization."

The open-air production, May 16-17, of "Romeo and Juliet" in the Playmakers' Forest Theater was the high spot of the season. The production was particularly significant because it marked the first time a guest player (Miss Loin Buehl of the Boston Repertory Theater, who played Juliet) had taken part in a Playmaker production and the second time Professor Koch had performed as an actor before a North Carolina audience.

The talent of Miss Buehl, and Howard Bailey of the Playmakers, in the title roles, and of Professor Koch as Mercutio, combined with the natural setting to make of the whole production a work of beauty.

Among the eight original plays produced during the season were Paul Green's lively comedy of Negro life, "The No. 9 Train"; Loretta Carroll Bailey's mill tragedy, "Job's Kingdom"; and Gertrude Wilson Coffin's comedy of the Carolina hills, "Magnolia's Man." These three plays were first produced in the Playmakers' Theater in Chapel Hill and were later produced while on tour as a part of the regular bill.

The Playmakers' twenty-sixth tour, Nov. 16-30, called for performances in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland,

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Their twenty-seventh tour, Feb. 14-26, took them through South Carolina and Georgia; while the last tour of the season, April 18-30, was confined wholly to larger North Carolina towns and cities. During these tours the Playmakers used casts composed wholly of students, produced only original plays, and made a total of 35 appearances.

Attractions brought to the University of North Carolina community during the last season under auspices of the Playmakers include the Denishawn Dancers, the Isadora Duncan Dancers, the Shakespeare Players, the Jitney Players, and a number of authors and lecturers, among whom were Lawrence Stallings, Henry Lawrence Southwick, Barrett Clark, John Emerson, and Susan Glaspell.

"VET" CLAIM SERVICE PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Plans to organize a nationwide service to assist disabled war veterans in making just claims to the Government have been announced by Capt. Herman N. Weiner, newly elected national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, following his return from the organization's annual convention at New Orleans.

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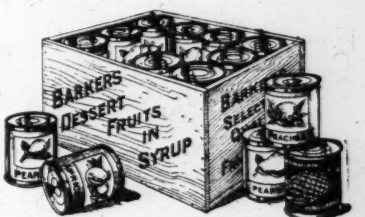
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Choice Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	South African, per doz. 14/3	per tin 1/2d
Fancy Quality, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	Singapore Chunks, per doz. 11/9	No. 3 tin 1/-
Australian, per doz. 9/4 1/2	per tin 10/5d	Singapore Cubes, per doz. 4/10 1/2	No. 1 1/2 tin 5d
PEACHES		GOLDEN DROP PLUMS	
Selected Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	Australian, per doz. 10/3	per tin 10/5d
Selected Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	FIGS, Ripe Kadala	
Choice Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	1 lb. 1 oz. net weight, per doz. 11/9	per tin 1/-
Fancy Quality, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	1 lb. 15 oz. net weight, per doz. 11/9	per tin 1/-
Australian, per doz. 9/4 1/2	per tin 10/5d	CHERRIES	
PEARS		Italian Red, per doz. 10/3	per tin 1/4d
Selected Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	Italian Red, per doz. 8/10 1/2	per tin 1/5d
Selected Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	Red Stouless, per doz. 10/3	per tin 1/5d
Fancy Quality, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d	BLACK CURRANTS	
Australian, per doz. 9/4 1/2	per tin 10/5d	Per dozen 10/3	per tin 1/4d
FRUIT SALAD			
Nom. gal. tin, 3 tins 18/6	per tin 6/3		
1 lb. 14 oz. net, per doz. 20/9	per tin 7/9		
14 oz. net, per doz. 17/6	per tin 6/3		
ORANGE QUARTERS			
Selected Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d		
Choice Fruit, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d		
Fancy Quality, per doz. 10/3	per tin 11/2d		
Australian, per doz. 9/4 1/2	per tin 10/5d		
VICTORIA PLUMS			
Per dozen 10/3	per tin 11d		



No. 1 Case, containing:		No. 2 Empire Case		No. 3 Case containing:		No. 4 Case containing:	
6 tins Selected Apples, 6 tins Selected Peaches, 6 tins Selected Pears, 6 tins Hawaiian Pineapples, 6 tins Black Currants, 6 tins Australian Golden Drop Plums, 6 tins Victoria Plums, 6 tins Damson.	23/6	6 tins Australian Apples, 6 tins Australian Peaches, 6 tins Australian Pears, 6 tins Australian Black Currants, 6 tins Australian Golden Drop Plums, 6 tins Victoria Plums, 6 tins Damson.	24/-	4 tins Canned Apples, 4 tins Canned Peaches, 4 tins Canned Pears, 4 tins Canned Black Currants, 4 tins Canned Golden Drop Plums, 4 tins Canned Victoria Plums, 4 tins Canned Damson.	31/-	4 tins Canned Apples, 4 tins Canned Peaches, 4 tins Canned Pears, 4 tins Canned Black Currants, 4 tins Canned Golden Drop Plums, 4 tins Canned Victoria Plums, 4 tins Canned Damson.	35/-



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Lemonade Powder, per carton	8d	
6 Cartons	3/10 1/2	
Loose per lb. 1/-, 8 lb. tin	6/5	

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Nom. 2 lb. jar 4/9				Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
APRICOT		1/0 1/2		PLUM, RED OR GOLDEN	
6 jars 6/10 1/2	1/0 1/2			Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9				Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
BERRY WITH APPLE		10 1/2 d		RASPBERRY AND GOOSEBERRY	
6 jars 5/10 1/2	10 1/2 d			Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9				Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
CHERRY—STONELESS		1/10 1/2		STRAWBERRY AND GOOSEBERRY	
6 jars 5/10 1/2	1/10 1/2			Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9				Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
BLACK CURRANT		1/3 1/2		RHUBARB AND GINGER	
6 jars 7/10 1/2	1/3 1/2			Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9				Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d
DAMSON		11d		GOOSEBERRY	
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Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9				Nom. 2 lb. jar 5/9	11 1/2 d

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WOMEN DEMAND HOW MORROW IS TO BALK SALOON

How, They Ask Him, in
Case of Repeal Are You
Going to Keep It Out?

How Dwight W. Morrow, Republican senatorial nominee from New Jersey proposes to prevent the return of the saloon or its equivalent under his announced plan of returning the control of the liquor problem to the states is the question asked by prominent Massachusetts women in a letter sent to Mr. Morrow at Mexico City.

The letter follows:
"We note with alarm your program calling for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and declaring that the liquor problem should be given back to the states, each to choose its own method. You add that the saloon must never return. If we restore the very conditions that begot the saloon, how can we expect that those conditions will not again generate the saloon or its equivalent?"

"We should sincerely appreciate a reply from you indicating how, in your opinion, the saloon or its equivalent may be abolished."

"If there is something better than prohibition we should welcome it; but a plan that in any way risks reliving our streets with saloons cannot be called an improvement and fills us with apprehension."

Aiken Knights Win From Old Aiken, 7-6

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Stewart B. Iglehart, who secured from the Old Aiken team of last season to organize another Aiken and St. Paul's School team, calling itself the Aiken Knights, defeated his old-time associates, now called the Aiken team, July 5, in the first game of polo ever staged by such youthful participants, the eldest being 20 years old, by the margin of one goal. The winners had a one-goal handicap, so the actual goals scored were even, and in the final minute a shot that passed an inch outside of the posts of the Aiken Knights goal prevented a tie. The score was 7 to 6, and the result brought the Aiken Knights into the final round of the Meadow Brook Club cups tournament.

In the other semifinal, the United States Army team defeated the Meadow Brook Foxhunting team, organized by Devereux Milburn, 14 to 7, with the losers in receipt of a handicap of four. The winners will encounter each other in the final round July 8.

Brothers on Team

Iglehart, who has been named as a candidate for the international team, had his younger brother, Philip Iglehart, Dunbar Bostwick, another young brother of a Long Island polo family, and William Post 2d, the Princeton player, for his team mates, playing at

No. 3 himself. His team play and feeding of his forwards was brilliant, and only exceptional work by J. C. Rathbone, the Aiken back, kept the Knights score from going higher. Rathbone also showed well on attack, though his faulty shooting was still manifest. His missed shot for the tying goal, however, was the hardest blow of all.

The army team, with another shift in positions, Lieut. McDowell Jones, formerly at back exchanging positions with Capt. H. W. Kiefer, and playing No. 2, scored an easy victory over the Foxhunting, catching up on their handicap in the fourth chukker, and scoring in every chukker, to end the match with a series of goals by Capt. C. A. Wilkinson of three in the last five minutes of play. He was unusually brilliant at No. 1, and was well supported by his associates, the defense work of Capt. Peter P. Rodes, at No. 3 being fully equal to the work of the veteran internationalist, Devereux Milburn, who opposed him. The summary:

MEADOW BROOK CLUB CUPS—Semifinal Round
AIKEN KNIGHTS
No. 1—Philip Iglehart, E. T. Gerry
No. 2—Dunbar Bostwick, J. P. Mills
No. 3—Stewart B. Iglehart, L. Gerry Jr.
Back—William Post 2d, J. C. Rathbone
Score—Aiken Knights 7, Aiken 6 Goals—Post 2, Bostwick 2, P. Iglehart, S. B. Iglehart, by handicap 1, for Aiken Knights
E. T. Gerry, J. P. Mills, R. L. Gerry, Rathbone, for Aiken, Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

UNITED STATES ARMY
No. 1—Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, Marshall Field
No. 2—Lieut. McDowell Jones, Hardie Scott
No. 3—Capt. P. P. Rodes, F. A. Clark
Back—Capt. H. W. Kiefer, Devereux Milburn
Score—Army 14, Foxhunting 7 Goals—Wilkinson 7, Jones 4, Rodes 2, Kiefer for Army, Field, Scott, Clark, by handicap, 4, for Foxhunting, Referee—W. T. P. Hazard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

The last of the preliminary series of tryouts for the international team to oppose Great Britain in the Westchester Cup challenge, scheduled for July 6 at Sands Point Field, Port Washington, resulted in a tie after seven chukkers of play, when a hard shower ended the contest at 13 all, in the interval between the seventh and eighth chukkers. The play will be resumed after the conclusion of the junior championships, set for Rummung next week. The Sands Point team, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., had led for the greater part of the play, but when he retired, to be replaced by Stewart B. Iglehart, the Roslyn team, with F. W. C. Guest as its leading player, overtook them, and the game ended without a final decision. The summary:

SANDS POINT
No. 1—W. A. Harrison, G. H. Roslyn
No. 2—C. R. Harrison, F. W. C. Guest
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., S. B. Iglehart
Back—E. A. S. Hopping, J. C. Schwartz
Score—Sands Point 13, Roslyn 13 Goals—Harrison 5, Hopping 5, Harrison 2, Hitchcock for Sands Point, Guest 6, Bostwick 5, Cowdin, Schwartz for Roslyn, Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Seven 7½m. chukkers.

Columbus Men Invent Unsinkable Mail Pouch

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—An unsinkable mail pouch designed for use on ocean liners, has been successfully tested here, its inventors, William E. Berry and Michael Vukovich, both of Columbus, announced today.

The bag was filled with 400 pounds of concrete and 200 pounds of magazines but still bobbed on the surface.

She Did Much for Temperance



MRS. MARY H. HUNT
Mrs. Hunt Was the Original Worker for the Adoption of Temperance Text-books in the Schools of the United States That Told the Truth About Alcohol and That Were Easy of Proof. Her Centennial Was Fittingly Observed on July 4 by the National W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. HONORS ORIGINATOR OF DRY TEXTBOOKS

Observes Centennial of
Woman Who Insisted on
Practical Teaching

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—Recognition has come at last for the work of a woman almost overlooked by history who nevertheless is credited by temperance leaders with having laid the educational foundations of prohibition in the public school textbooks of the United States.

The centennial anniversary of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt was observed by local units of the National W. C. T. U. on July 4. In honor of that anniversary the organization she served has shown how she generated legislative campaigns that led to passage of laws

in every state of the Union, requiring schools to teach facts about the harmful nature of alcohol, and also how she prevailed upon publishers to allow only "the proven findings of science" to be used in the school books, protecting them from unsound propaganda.

"She centered the world's attention upon the educational method," summarized the Union Signal, organ of the National W. C. T. U., in an issue devoted to her centennial. Officials of the temperance organization hope that the observance of her anniversary may encourage renewed effort in the educational field which they re-

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COST SURVEYS SCHEDULED FOR TARIFF BOARD

Senate Votes Long List in
Hopes of Finding New
Rates Inequitable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The new Tariff Commission, now in the process of selection by President Hoover, will have plenty of work to do for a long time to come.

The Senate in the final hours of adjournment, literally "knowledges" under" with directions to make surveys and inquiries into comparative costs of production between the United States and abroad. Over 20 items were listed by the Senate for investigation.

These, in addition to those already ordered by the two branches of Congress, have piled up so much work before the commission that its experts say that it may be months before some of the items are reached.

Scores of articles and products over which there was more than the ordinary contention, President Hoover's consideration of the tariff bill are now slated for investigation upon demand of congressional sponsors who lost their efforts for rate changes affecting them.

To farm products, sugar, pig iron, umbrellas, ultra-marine blue, chicken wire, bells, cutlery and a long list of other articles, the Senate added wood, flour, organs, pipes, bowls and smokers' articles, reptile skins for shoe purposes, wool felt hats, wool floor coverings, pig skins, window glass, straw hats, maple syrup, maple sugar, boots, shoes, hides, northern white pine, Norway pine, eastern spruce, and several others.

All the investigations are desired in the hope that the Tariff Commission will find that the rates established in the new tariff are not equitable and that, consequently, President Hoover's hand will be forced on the flexible provision in the act.

Before this can be done, however, the commission will have to be reorganized by the President. He has power to replace all six of the present commissioners, but it is expected he will retain two, at least, of the present personnel.

The new commission will also have to reorganize its procedure to speed

30,000 PASSENGERS FLOWN 1,250,000 MILES

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental Air Transport-Madux Air Lines planes carried approximately 30,000 passengers and flew more than 1,250,000 miles during the first year of operation, President J. L. Madux said July 6, on the eve of the line's anniversary.

Twenty railroads, President Madux said, in addition to the Pennsylvania and the Santa Fe, and several steamship lines have entered into traffic interchange agreements with the air line.

CHICAGO'S BEAUTY PRAISED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Chicago has solved the problem of combining utility and beauty and the cleanest and most spacious city in the world, according to Julien Flegenheimer, architect of the Palais des Nations at Geneva, who is here to study the architecture of public buildings.

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Double Tax Accord Denied by Mellon

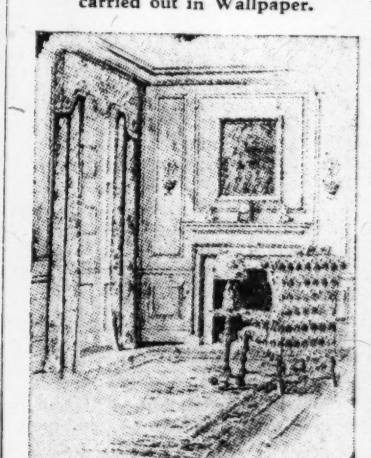
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—While negotiations have progressed to the point where it is reliably stated an understanding has been reached, no agreement has been entered into between France and the United States with regard to an accord on the issue of double taxation, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, announced.

The return of E. C. Alvord, special assistant to Mr. Mellon, from France, where he took up the question with French Government officials, prompted a story that the two countries had completed negotiations and entered into a formal agreement. Mr. Mellon, in a statement on July 3, corrects this information by stating that "informal and preliminary negotiations have been carried on," but that no agreement "has been entered into and no action by the Treasury has been taken with respect thereto."

Mr. Mellon points out that the Treasury has no authority to enter into such agreements until so directed by Congress. The negotiations between the United States and France are understood to be for the purpose of opening the way for legislative authorization. Mr. Mellon also stated that no further negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are pending.

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FOR FRIDAY, JULY 11

Vocal and Instrumental
Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Male Quartet; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; concert orchestra (Clifford Service—WEAF—T). One hour, 8.

Dane Gordon, Swiss violinist; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Standard classics, 8.

Mixed chorus; concert orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Varied favorites, 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Ballads, light classical and popular, 10.

Counesses Albani, soprano; Jack Parker, tenor; male quartet; orchestra (Eastman—WJZ—T). "Week-End" Program, 10:30.

NBC Pacific, 9:15.
Pacific Nomads (NBC—KGO, KOA). Classical program, soloists and orchestra, 10:30.

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Classical hour from San Francisco, 4.
Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05 and 6:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ—T). 11:15.

Rhythmic Music
Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COGGESHALL IS WESTERN WINNER

Defeats Sutter, New United States Intercollegiate Champion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Miss C. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Ia., is the new women's singles champion of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, as a result of the annual tournament which ended here July 6 at the River Forest Tennis Club. Catherine Wolf of Indianapolis is the new women's doubles champion. Coggeshall and Miss Wolf were likewise members of the title-winning doubles teams in their respective divisions of play, the former pairing with Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., and the latter with Mrs. Barbara Duffy of Cleveland.

To win the singles title, Coggeshall defeated C. S. Sutter of New Orleans, the United States Intercollegiate champion, in a five-set final which was not completed. The score was 1-6, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 5-5, default. Sutter was unable to continue after the fifth set, and was forced to withdraw from the doubles final, which gave Coggeshall and Barnes a default in that event.

Singles Final Close
As the score indicates the final singles contest was exceptionally close all the way. Each player took spurts of exceptional effectiveness, only to relax and almost hesitantly watch his rival force ahead. Sutter proved far better at the net, and in varying his shots, but outside of placements scored in this style was not so reliable. Coggeshall drove steadily for the baselines, lobbed Sutter back consistently until Sutter hit them to the net or out.

Toward the end of the game Sutter abandoned his rushes at the net and even forgot those top spin shots just over the net. Coggeshall was usually so coming up for Sutter also passed up a good many balls that clipped the side lines, when he might have returned them. This enabled the Des Moines boy to forge ahead in the last set from four to two in the hole to five to four in the lead. Finally Coggeshall had Sutter at vantage, match point and then literally threw away three consecutive points, the last one being a double fault on service. This tied the score at five-all, and two set each, but Sutter was unable to continue.

Coggeshall defeated his doubles team mate in the semifinals, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, while Sutter triumphed over G. J. Jennings Jr. of Chicago, the Illinois state runner-up, 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Third Title in Three Weeks
Miss Wolf defeated Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati, the title defender, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1, thereby taking her third important title in three weeks. Miss Wolf has won the Chicago City, Illinois State, and now the Western Women's singles championships. Her victory over Miss Zinke, first ranking woman in the middle West, was a repetition of the state final a week earlier. Miss Wolf's first ball in service was bad, her second easy to handle, and Miss Zinke had the standing ball engage in many long rallies. Miss Wolf, however, ended most of the rallies by placements.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals
H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.
C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.
Final Round
H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

DOUBLES—Semifinals
M. J. Bayon and C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Charles Leick and L. J. Leick, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.
P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., and H. M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated G. J. Jennings Jr. and C. O'Connor, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

Final Round
P. Barnes and H. M. Coggeshall defeated M. J. Bayon and C. S. Sutter, by default.
WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals
Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. Ruth Riese, Saginaw, 9-7, 6-4.
Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated L. J. Hedberg, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.
Final Round
Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, 6-4, 6-1.

DOUBLES—Semifinals
Ruth Oexman and C. L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Ruth Willard and Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. Barbara Duffy and Cleveland, and Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated L. J. Hedberg and Helen Potts, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.

Final Round
Mrs. Duffy and Miss Wolf defeated Miss Oexman and Miss Zinke, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

NETTLETON REPORT REVIEWS PROGRESS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Prof. George H. Nettleton, retiring chairman of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, submitted his annual report July 5, reviewing the achievements under his five years of administration.

Professor Nettleton, who will be succeeded by Prof. R. Seldon Rose, pointed out that a five-year program adopted in 1927 of extensive expansion and development of play fields for general recreation, new buildings and other facilities has been virtually completed in three years.

During this period full payment has been made of the cost of construction of a golf course in the Ray Tompkins Memorial, a fact which Professor Nettleton termed a "major achievement of the 1925-30 period outside and beyond the five-year program of 1927."

The triple agreement entered into by Yale, Harvard and Princeton to increase the price of football tickets to \$5, Professor Nettleton said, has made it possible to finance this program. This agreement, he said, "has since then been fully justified by practical results."

So far as Yale is concerned, these results can be shown simply. For each successive year Yale has applied its surplus revenue, which has always considerably exceeded the anticipated amount of \$200,000, to the reduction of capital expenditures then outstanding or subsequently authorized in accordance with the five-year general recreational program.

The retiring chairman said that had no material expansion been taken the indebtedness of \$750,000 existing in 1925 could have been discharged in

full this year. As it is, he intimated, this would soon be accomplished.

The increased facilities, he said, have resulted in a tremendously increased student participation in sports, hundreds making an effort to win places on varsity teams and other hundreds taking part in intra-mural activities.

The conclusion of the report emphasized the cordial relations of Yale with Harvard and Princeton.

HUNTER WINS AT NASSAU AT LAST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLEN COVE, N. Y.—Francis T. Hunter has at last accomplished an ambition of many years, to win the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club. The New Rochelle player succeeded July 5 when he defeated Edward Jacobs of Baltimore, in the final round, after competitions lasting over more than seven years. He had a hard task, however, to dispose of the lefthander from University of Pittsburgh, and only his indomitable courage when in difficulties enabled Hunter to come through victor at 2-6, 10-8, 6-4, 6-4.

Jacobs, making his first appearance in the tourney, had previously established a high reputation for a versatile game with a service that was almost on a par with the famous one of that other lefthander, John H. Doeg, winner in 1929. He never played any better tennis than against Hunter July 5, and but for a slackening at moments when he needed to reach his greatest heights, would have been a victor in the tourney. He was away from the veteran in the initial set, to win at 6-2, and led at 6-3 in the second, with his own service to come. But he slipped badly on control to lose the next game, and Hunter drew up to even terms by winning his service game with four first services, which never came back to him, two of the returns of Jacobs landing in the net, while the other two were wide of the court.

Jacobs was at set point in the sixteenth game, when he winged over three volleys to lead at 30-40 on Hunter's service, but the latter forced an error on the next rally, and then took the game and two more for the set with the loss of only two points by skillful lobbing.

Jacobs at Set Point
Jacobs also led at 4-1 in the third set, on his very play and service, but Hunter was now staying in to win the play, for the first time this season, and sharpshooting and high lobbing gave him the next five games and the set, as Jacobs showed the strain of his effort.

In the final set, Hunter continued his vigorous efforts, with brilliant effect, to lead at 3-1. But he slipped badly in turn at that point, and Jacobs climbed into the lead at 4-3, with his service working to perfection, and his volleys also nicking the lines with great accuracy. But Hunter had a bit of his courage left, and after being within a point of losing the eighth game on a double fault, steadied, and ran out the set and match with a final forehand wallop that forced a final error by the younger player.

Doubles Not Completed
The doubles, which had lagged behind the singles all the way through the tourney, was not completed, as the result of a rain storm which flooded the courts just at the start of the final round. After the customary elimination of the local players, in a combination with Merritt Griffin and the Seventh Regiment player, had attained the quarterfinals July 5, as had Sidney B. Wood and Edward W. Feibleman, Elmer Griffin and S. Howard Vossell, R. Norris Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn, Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood, and Jacob and C. Alphonse Smith, Jacobs and Smith defeated in turn Williams and Washburn and Wood and Feibleman to reach the finals, while Hunter and Culler, after eliminating the Oregon pair, Almquist and Lockwood, defeated, when trailing at two sets to one, to Griffin and Vossell, in the semifinals, after taking the third set, so as to permit the play of the finals July 6. But the storm intervened, and the finals, between Jacobs and Smith and Griffin and Vossell, will be played July 7.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Final Round
Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 2-6, 10-8, 6-4, 6-4.

DOUBLES—Third Round
Francis T. Hunter and Merritt Griffin defeated Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.
Elmer Griffin and S. Howard Vossell, 6-4, 6-2.
Sidney B. Wood and Edward W. Feibleman defeated Harry T. Brunie and Edward T. Herndon, 6-4, 6-3.

Griffin and Vossell defeated Hunter and Culler, 6-2, 9-7, 5-7, default.
Jacobs and Smith defeated Wood and Feibleman, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

SULTAN KHAN BEATS MICHELL
SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—After three seasons' final play of the continental tour, Mr. Sultan Khan of India, holder of the British chess championship, was defeated by the English champion, S. J. Michell, of London in 95 moves, and with the extra point this gained was enabled to tie for fourth and last prize in the tournament of the British Chess Federation. Edgar Colle of Belgium, Grand Master of Hungary and A. Rubinstein of Poland had captured the three leading places, respectively. The sixth and last prize goes to Ernst Gruenfeld of Austria, who at the last moment was passed by Sultan Khan.

BOWMAN OUTLASTS SELIGSON
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Herbert L. Bowman of New York captured the New Jersey men's singles championship at the Montclair here July 6 in the most dramatic match of his career. Opposed to him was Julius Seligson of New York, eastern intercollegiate titleholder, who before losing in a five-set match, fell to the court from exhaustion. The match required four hours, 6-3, 8-6. The match required four hours.

BISSEVI WINS TWO RACES
SANDHAMN, Swe.—The Swedish boat, Bissevi, won the third and final race July 6 in international competition for one-tonners. Norway was second, Bissevi easily won the race July 5, with the Habenera of Finland second and Una III of Norway third. The American boat, Bissevi, was fourth and the Petite All of France fifth. The entries of Denmark and England trailed in that order. The wind was very light.

HAKOHA LOSSES AGAIN
SAO PAULO, Brazil.—The Hakoha soccer team of New York, lost the sixth game of its invasion of South America here July 6 to the Corinthians eleven by the one-sided score of 5 to 1 before 15,000 people.

RACE IS CLOSE IN NATIONAL

Robins and Cubs Are Staging Close Battle for Leadership

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	28	42	.400
Chicago	45	31	.592
New York	40	33	.552
Cincinnati	39	33	.542
Boston	32	36	.471
Pittsburgh	32	40	.444
Cincinnati	29	43	.402
Philadelphia	25	43	.368

RESULTS SATURDAY			
Boston 10, Philadelphia 5.			
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 3.			
New York 10, Philadelphia 8.			
Chicago 12, Pittsburgh 2.			
St. Louis 12, St. Louis 4.			

RESULTS SUNDAY			
Brooklyn 10, Boston 4.			
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.			
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 7.			
New York 10, Philadelphia 8.			
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.			
St. Louis 12, St. Louis 4.			

As the weeks slip by, the race in the National League becomes closer. At the present time, Chicago and Brooklyn are staging a battle between them, but any one of the other clubs seems capable of joining in. The Robins won from the Boston Braves on July 6, while the Cubs were losing to the Cincinnati Reds and Manager Robinson's boys are now enjoying the lead again. In third place are the New York Giants, at present playing great ball and very close to the two leaders. St. Louis brings up the rear of the first division and has played ball during the past week that seems capable of taking them even higher. The Robins just managed to break even during the last seven days, when they won three games in six played. Their hitting has been good in the games they have won, 64 hits being scored in seven runs. Ten doubles, four triples and six home runs are the extra-base hits. Ray Phelps won a victory over the Cardinals on July 2, while Elliott won from the Braves on July 6. The team's fielding has been good, only six errors being made in six games.

Cubs Drop Back
Chicago did not have a very impressive record. Three games were all that Manager McCarthy's boys could win out of eight played. Hitting has not kept them back, but their defense, mostly the pitching has. Official records show that 92 hits, 12 doubles, two triples and nine home runs, were made during the week. A total of 57 runs were scored by the Cubs. Blake started his team off in fine style by winning from the Giants on June 30, but the next victory did not come until July 2, that from the Pirates. Teabutt won this contest. Moss again defeated the Pirates the following day.

The Giants gained considerably on their rivals during the seven days. Six games won in eight played is their record, which puts them much nearer the Robins and Cubs. Manager McGraw has been given some fine pitching and that what the team needs, as plenty of hitting is available. Fred Fitzsimmons did the best among the boxmen, winning two games, one from the Cubs and the other from the Robins. Pruett, Hubbell, Mitchell and Donohue are having a victory to their credit. Records show that 53 runs were scored on 93 hits, 20 doubles, two triples and 10 home runs being included. Nine errors marred the team's fielding.

Braves in Fifth
The Cardinals won six games out of seven played, for the most impressive record. Their pitching, like the Cubs, has improved considerably during the past week. Not a great deal of hitting has been done, but it has been timely. Jess Haines won two games, one from the Robins and one from the Pirates, for the best record and less time on their practice or outside meetings. This improvement is reflected in the fact that practically every man who is counted as a possibility for the varsity squad this fall, has come through with an excellent record. The percentage of failures and time on their practice or outside meetings, has been accounted for chiefly from the freshman squad, which has continued to make the same sorry record at finals that they have shown throughout the year. For the second fall in succession, it will be impossible to organize an ineligible squad to practice against the varsity because so few experienced football men in college will be ineligible for the team. This is a pleasant contrast with the condition four or five years ago when the ineligible team was able to compete on a par with the varsity.

Crew Discouraging
The showing of crew is very discouraging, especially in the face of the new crews which have been created at Red Top for the housing of the crew during the final examination period. One of the major reasons for this improvement in housing was to secure quarters more conducive to study and concentration in the writing examinations. Yet crew showed the worst record in the past three years. It is possible that the quarters have not been in existence long enough to reflect their benefits. The more probable answer to the problem is that crew is undergoing a period where it is not considered fashionable to spend too much time on studies, and consequently the general showing scholastically will continue to suffer until the men stress their studies more than their practice.

ROSENBERG DEMANDS BONUS
SAN FRANCISCO (P)—Graduated to the big leagues after only three months in professional baseball, Harry Rosenberg, San Francisco Missions outfielder, sold last week to the New York Giants, refused on July 6 report until assured of a part of his purchase price. The young player has been instructed to leave July 16 to report to the Giants in Philadelphia July 10. Rosenberg demands a \$5000 bonus and says he doesn't care who pays it. Wade Kilfer, president of the coast league club, said he had advised John McGraw, Giants manager, Kilfer added the Missions will not pay any part of the bonus.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	54	38	.587
Sacramento	50	42	.543
San Francisco	48	45	.516
Oakland	47	46	.505
Portland	46	48	.489
Seattle	40	53	.430
Portland	36	57	.387

RESULTS SATURDAY			
Oakland 10, Hollywood 3.			
San Francisco 6, Seattle 3.			
Los Angeles 19, Portland 8.			
Mission 6, Sacramento 3.			

RESULTS SUNDAY			
Hollywood 5, Oakland 4.			
Hollywood 7, Oakland 6.			
Portland 5, Los Angeles 0.			
Sacramento 7, Mission 5.			
Mission 3, Sacramento 2.			
Seattle 4, San Francisco 0.			

Athletes at Harvard Show High Scholastic Average

Every Group, Except Crew, Shows an Improvement in the Proportion of Honor Men—Track Retains Leadership

Peter Shuebruk '37 of Cohasset, broke jumping on the Harvard freshman track and field team, topped the list of scholar athletes at Harvard as announced July 5 by Henry W. Clark, assistant director of athletics. Shuebruk, who scored a third place in the broad jump to win his numerals in the Yale meet, received five A's, a perfect record which just bettered another perfect record by William W. Forsythe of Portchester, N. Y., end on the second varsity football squad and a regular on the lacrosse team, who had four A's.

The third and fourth ranking scholars were Oscar Sturmeister '32 of Kansas City, Mo., and W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 of Milton, Sturmeister, Intercollegiate A. A. A. pole vault champion, received four A's, and B. White Wood, in addition to playing quarterback on the football team, forward on the hockey team and first base on the baseball team, received three A's and one B. Wood, with the same average, three A's and one B, topped the list of scholar athletes at Harvard a year ago. Robert C. L. Timponi '31 of Barrytown-on-Hudson, ranked fifth with three A's, 1/2 B and 1/2 C. He was a member of the class crew squad.

H. D. Everett Jr. '31 of Arlington, left wing on the varsity hockey team, was sixth with two A's and two B's. Three athletes received one A and four B's. They were Alfred Kipper 2d '33 of Andover, guard on the freshman football team; Augustine H. Parker Jr. '32, stroke of the rowing team, against Yale, and George F. Brewster '33 of Hingham, a member of the freshman track team.

Other Trackmen Up
Vernon Munroe Jr. '31 of New York City, captain-elect of the varsity track team, had one A and three B's, as did Bay E. Estes Jr. '32 of Portland, Me., a member of the varsity track team, and Gerald P. Rosen, '31 of Minneapolis, a member of the varsity track team. Benjamin H. Bassett, '31 of Chatham, Mass., outfielder on the varsity baseball team, had one-half A and three and one-half B's, while T. Graydon Upton, '31, 10m. 22.2s, was set by John Weismiller in 1927 at Honolulu.

In the women's 220-yard breaststroke Margaret Hoffman of the Scranton (Pa.) Swimming Association scored an upset by defeating the titleholder, Agnes Gervahy, New York Women's Swimming Association, in 3m. 20s. Eleanor M. Holm of the New York Women's Swimming Association was third.

Leonard Spencer, New York Athletic Club, improved his record for the 440-yard breaststroke, winning in 6m. 12.6s. Walter set his mark of 6m. 15.8s. in 1927.

Paulsen Finishes Second
John Paulsen, Santa Maria, California Athletic Club, was second, and Bob Howlett, Illinois A. C., Chicago, was third. Helene Madillon, Seattle schoolgirl, set her fourth record when she won the one-half mile women's freestyle in 11m. 41.2s. The old mark, held by Josephine McKim of the Los Angeles Athletic Club was 12m. 3.8s. set in 1929. Miss Madillon was second in 1927. A total of 71 hits were made during the week, but poor pitching, along with 12 errors, held the Indians back in the race.

Tigers Are Improved
C. Bucky Harris and his Detroit Tigers had the best record for the week among the second division clubs. Five games won in eight played is their record, well enough to place them at the top of the division. The club has been hitting heavy at times, and timely in the pinches with the pitching also much better than it has been. Whitehill, Sullivan, Uhle, Hogsett and Hoyt each won one game in the box. Eight errors marred the team's fielding record.

The St. Louis Browns held their position in sixth place, although only one game was in the winning column, that against the White Sox. Batting is badly lacking, while the team's fielding as a whole has not been what it should be. Twelve errors were charged against St. Louis players during the week. Collins was the winning pitcher.

The Red Sox remained in seventh position by winning three contests in seven played. Good pitching has been the main reason for the most recent victories. If more hitting were available, the club would climb higher in the race. Gaston, Morris and Durham were the winning boxmen. The White Sox also won three games in seven played, to keep right after the Red Sox. Manager Bush's boys have been showing a poor defensive record in recent games, 16 errors being charged against them in the seven contests. The winning pitchers were Caraway, Thomas and Faber.

CAGLE APPROVED AS MISSISSIPPI COACH
GULFPORT, Miss. (P)—Christian K. Cagle's appointment as assistant football coach at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College was approved by the board of trustees of the university and college meeting here July 5 with Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo. Opposition to Cagle's employment was voiced by several members of the Southern Association of Colleges, but president-elect Hugh Critz said no definite charge was made, which warranted rejection of the West Point football star's connection with the Mississippi institution.

Cagle will be connected with A. & M. College for three months each year during a period of three years, with a salary of \$5500 for the three-month period.

HARVARD GOLFERS DEFEAT CAMBRIDGE
Harvard's golf team defeated the visiting team of Cambridge University from England by a score of 8½ to 3½ on the Belmont Spring Country

Club course, July 5. The individual scores of the players were surprisingly good with most of them well under 80. Harvard played without its 1930 captain, Phillips Finlay, but, headed by Capt.-elect James B. Baldwin Jr. '31, led at the conclusion of the morning play, 2½ to 1½, and went on to win the afternoon rounds with six victories out of the eight singles matches. The summary:

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	52	27	.658
Washington	48	25	.657
Cleveland	43	31	.583
Cleveland	36	39	.480
Detroit	34	43	.442
St. Louis	34	43	.442
Boston	29	45	.392
Chicago	27	43	.386

RESULTS SATURDAY			
Philadelphia 7, Boston 2.			
Washington 3, New York 2.			
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Chicago 8, St. Louis 1.			

RESULTS SUNDAY			
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.			
Washington 3, New York 2.			
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 0.			
Detroit 5, Chicago 2.			

Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics remained in first place in the American League standing during the last week, but are being closely pressed by Walter Johnson's Washington Senators. At the present time the A's are leading only by a small fraction and one game more for the Senators against a defeat for the Athletics, would put the Washington club on top. The New York Yankees slipped back into third position, but are not very far behind the leaders. Cleveland brings up the rear of the first division in fourth place. In the second division are found Detroit, St. Louis, Boston and Chicago in that order.

The Athletics have been given some pitching during the week. Ed Rummel was on the winning end of two games, as was George Earnshaw Grove, Quinn and Mahaffey were the other winners. Seven games won in nine played is the record of Connie Mack's boys. Hitting is not found in abundance, but the strong defensive work kept the term in the running. Unofficial records show that 43 runs were scored on 71 hits, the hits including 13 doubles, one triple and seven home runs. Eight errors were made in the nine contests.

Senators' Record Perfect
The Senators looked like the class of the American League by compiling a perfect record of seven games won without a defeat. Manager Johnson's pitching staff has been working brilliantly and if it continues to do so, with a fair amount of hitting, will keep the club right after the A's, if not ahead of them. Maxbauer and Hadley also were given credit for victories. The team's fielding was almost perfect also, as only one error was made in seven contests.

New York got a slight reprieve at the beginning of the week and could not seem to get out of it. The Yankees won two games in a row from the White Sox, but after that could not get in the winning column. George Pipgras and Roy Sherid were the victorious pitchers. Manager Shawkey's heavy hitters have not been doing their work very well of late, although some hitting is in evidence at times. The club's fielding also held it back. 12 errors being made in eight games.

Cleveland also seemed to go out of its slump. Out of seven games played, the Indians could win only two of them. Belve Bean and Brown were in the pitcher's box during these victories. The team's offensive appears to be as strong as ever, but the defensive is up. A total of 71 hits were made during the week, but poor pitching, along with 12 errors, held the Indians back in the race.

Tigers Are Improved
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record established a year ago. The
 triumph gave him his second title
 of the meet.

In the high platform fancy diving,
 Harold Sinoaki, Egyptian 1928 Olym-
 pic champion, won with 97.94 points;
 Harold Smith, L. A. A. C., was sec-
 ond with 95.32, and Walter Colbath,
 Chicago A. A., third, with 93.69.
 Mickey Riley, L. A. A. C., defending

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Manager David

By MARION MADDISON

LEANING upon his elbows with his small, round face cupped thoughtfully in his hands, David gazed down the long, silent road. Voices of his mother and sister drifted through the opened windows.

"David doesn't help you as much as I do," chanted Debby Lou.

"No, dear, because David is three years younger, and there are not so many things that he can do. He does all that we ask of him, well and willingly," and Mrs. Darby went smilingly on with her work.

"I wish that we had pretty things, Mother. Nancy's mother has new things, all electric, to do her work. And they have fluffy curtains and big stuffed chairs, and a whole set of dishes, and—everything." Debby Lou paused, only to catch her breath.

"I know, dear. But Daddy feels that we cannot afford anything unnecessary in the house this year," came her mother's quiet reply. "There has been a great deal of unexpected expense in the barns. Perhaps after harvesting, things will be easier." But Debby Lou waited only a few moments before she added:

"Well, I wish that we had a dish-washing machine and an ironer, and some cretonne pillows."

"All these good things may come in time, Debby Lou, but it will take much more than mere wishing to bring them." And Debby's kindly mother went busily on, piling a basket of rosy apples.

Then David climbed down from his own little perch. He did help. He knew that he helped. Mother knew that he helped, and sometimes, a great, great deal. Daddy did not care to have him working in the barns, but he ran countless errands, and he did many thoughtful tasks for Mother.

Yet his little heart yearned to do more. Of course, Debby Lou was quite right in thinking that Mother needed new things to work with, and pretty things for her house, and still pondering about these things he walked slowly around to the side door.

"David," said Mother, "I would like you to go down to the valley bridge. One of the men says that all traffic is being sent through Lansford, and Daddy wishes to learn the reason. The market truck is going out tonight."

Finding himself of real service, David's eager heart sang. Down over the narrow road he slipped, and through the fields, until he reached the valley bridge. There men were gathered, strangers, talking in engineering terms far beyond David's understanding. But he could see that the central span of the bridge was oddly missing and knew without questioning the reason for the detour.

A little later he rushed headlong into his mother's arms. "Oh, Mother, they're coming by here. All of them, Mother, all of them. Mr. Gray told me so. Lansford is taking them all miles out of their way, and—"

"David, dear, wait a moment, please. Surely you cannot mean that all of the mountain traffic is to be sent down through here. Why, this road is only a single pass from here on to the Whiting farm! That's a mile, David."

"I know, Mother. Mr. Gray explained it to me. That's why I'm so glad. It will be always just one line of traffic going up and down. See, Mother. One line will wait right here, while the other passes. All the cars coming down will wait until the line coming up passes. The last car will carry a safety flag. See, Mother?"

"Yes, I see, dear, and, of course, it will mean real excitement for you, David."

"But, Mother, I didn't mean just that. You know that once Daddy said that if we lived on a main road, we could have a roadside stand. Do you suppose that I could do something all by myself?"

"What could a little laddie like you do, David?"

"I wondered if—if maybe you would let me have all of the pears, the yellow and red ones on your own trees. I mean all that I could sell?"

David's Pears

And thus it was that the next morning found David by the roadside, with an attractive basket of luscious pears, so tempting to weary travelers. Perhaps it was the basket so carefully arrayed, or maybe it was David's own dear little self, so willing and courteous, but time and time again the basket was emptied and filled once more.

As the day went on, the long line of cars steadily lengthened, waiting impatiently to file down the narrow rough road.

A tired David cuddled in his mother's arms that evening, as he had only a few short years before. He had counted his money, his sales, and

his pears until he had counted himself almost into dreamland, that very first day of four long, prosperous weeks.

"David," There was a decided ring of pride in Mother's voice. "Think of all that you have done for us today, all thought out by yourself, too."

"But you can't buy ironers and dish-washers and stuffy chairs with \$12.60," said David, and the weary head drooped sleepily, while his mother held him very, very close, her eyes shining with happiness.

"No, David boy, but Daddy can buy them with the splendid idea that you have given him today. Mr. Gray says that the State may take this road and make another highway."

"Then do you suppose that Daddy will let me work in his roadside stand?"

"Let you work in his roadside stand? David, dear, after all that you have done today by yourself, Daddy should appoint you manager!"

But David had already drifted into dreamland where he found himself a very busy little boy, wearing a bright blue suit trimmed with many brass buttons, and a cap marked with gold letters, "David Darby, General Manager."

And stranger of all, his duties were not in a roadside stand, but in a brand new farmhouse, where he was instructing his mother in the mechanism of all sorts of electric equipment, while Mother sat comfortably ensconced in a great big, "stuffy" chair.

As I lay there beside my mother rubbing my nose on my hoof, wondering what had awakened me, I happened to glance through the corral fence. And there I saw a big brown mule grazing in the hayfield. I was surprised. I had never seen him before. And, dear me, there were also a lot of horses and cows! "Oh," thought I, "they must have come yesterday, while I was looking for jack rabbits, up on Umbrella-Tree hill."

Suddenly, right behind me, on the other side of the fence, something

could be more interesting to him than a nice little donkey like me, so I walked over to see what he was doing. I could not make out what the dust-covered thing was. I advanced and looked. What do you suppose? It was just an old shoe! Yes, one of Ole Pete's old shoes. I walked up to the shoe and biting into it, picked it up. I thought Tippto would be angry and fight, but he simply ran off, sniffing a little here and there, in a busy fashion and went down in disgust.

Where I had held it in my mouth, the dust was rubbed off. Old shoe! Not at all! That puppy had taken not one of Ole Pete's old shoes to play with, as I had thought, but one of his best Sunday-go-to-meeting shoes.

"Hee-haw, hee-haw!" I cried as I picked up the shoe and trotted off to Ole Pete's cabin and dropped it at the door.

Jackawbeet on Guard

"That puppy is a nuisance," I said to myself as I looked all around to see where he had gone. I could not see him anywhere, so I walked back and forth in front of the door. I felt very important. What would Ole Pete do without me? Was I not like a soldier on guard awaiting the enemy?

As it was past my breakfast time and I was hungry, I began to eat the grass that grew near the cabin. While eating, I carelessly wandered as far as the rustic bridge that spans the creek that separates Ole Pete's ranch from the road.

"Bow, wow, wow," I heard Tippto barking. I turned and ran to the cabin in a hurry. But imagine my surprise! There, at the cabin door, stood Ole Pete with Tippto wiggling in his arms and licking his face. Ole Pete was smiling at him and looking very happy indeed.

"Hee-haw, hee-haw!" I brayed, unable to say anything else.

"Jackawbeet, see the nice little puppy I brought home for you to play with. He is going to learn to chase cows and chickens. It won't be long before he will bark and let me

begin to make a queer noise. I scrambled to my feet in a hurry, then awakened my mother. "Mother, listen to those strange sounds. What is that grumbling on the other side of the fence?" Donkey mothers are kind to their children and do not

ing you can reach the plateau where there is skiing, tobogganing, and general winter sports. We also have a beautiful highway which follows the coast for miles. The scenery here is lovely with all kinds of streams running down the mountain sides. Also the dogwood trees which are now in full bloom are quite a sight. I am very fond of reading—R. L. Stevenson, G. A. Henty and E. Thompson. Seton's books being my favorite authors. Jeffery A.

Fairhope, Alabama

We live on a farm near Fairhope, Alabama. We have four bird houses, two of which are gourd. All morning and sometimes in the afternoon, the martins sit on their houses and sing. There are mocking birds, too, but they nest in vines.

We have many different kinds of flowers in bloom, mostly petunias. There are many different shades; some of them are striped.

Fairhope is on Mobile Bay, 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. I live about two or three miles from Fish River and about six miles from the town of Fairhope. Minette is the county seat of Baldwin County. It is 35 miles from Fairhope.

I like the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag. I have one correspondent from Ireland and would like very much to get some more from any other foreign country as I am collecting stamps. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a brother nearly 14 years old.

Ruth S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

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Betty Ruth D. (10), Scott, Ark.—Interested in painting and drawing.

Donna R. (10), Eugene, Ore.—Especially for foreign countries.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be enclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be included.

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Yall H.

West Vancouver, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am just writing to say how much we enjoy the Monitor and to tell you a little bit about West Vancouver.

We live at the foot of Holly Burn Ridge, which is 3000 feet above sea level. In about two hours steady climb-

ing you can reach the plateau where there is skiing, tobogganing, and general winter sports. We also have a beautiful highway which follows the coast for miles. The scenery here is lovely with all kinds of streams running down the mountain sides. Also the dogwood trees which are now in full bloom are quite a sight. I am very fond of reading—R. L. Stevenson, G. A. Henty and E. Thompson. Seton's books being my favorite authors. Jeffery A.

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George G. (8), Dallas, Texas.

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Dear Editor:

I am just writing to say how much we enjoy the Monitor and to tell you a little bit about West Vancouver.

We live at the foot of Holly Burn Ridge, which is 3000 feet above sea level. In about two hours steady climb-

ing you can reach the plateau where there is skiing, tobogganing, and general winter sports. We also have a beautiful highway which follows the coast for miles. The scenery here is lovely with all kinds of streams running down the mountain sides. Also the dogwood trees which are now in full bloom are quite a sight. I am very fond of reading—R. L. Stevenson, G. A. Henty and E. Thompson. Seton's books being my favorite authors. Jeffery A.

Fairhope, Alabama

We live on a farm near Fairhope, Alabama. We have four bird houses, two of which are gourd. All morning and sometimes in the afternoon, the martins sit on their houses and sing. There are mocking birds, too, but they nest in vines.

We have many different kinds of flowers in bloom, mostly petunias. There are many different shades; some of them are striped.

Fairhope is on Mobile Bay, 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. I live about two or three miles from Fish River and about six miles from the town of Fairhope. Minette is the county seat of Baldwin County. It is 35 miles from Fairhope.

I like the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag. I have one correspondent from Ireland and would like very much to get some more from any other foreign country as I am collecting stamps. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a brother nearly 14 years old.

Ruth S.

The following would like to receive letters:

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Arline S. (9), Toledo, Ohio—Exchange stamps.

Betty Ruth D. (10), Scott, Ark.—Interested in painting and drawing.

Donna R. (10), Eugene, Ore.—Especially for foreign countries.

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BEARS SEEM TO BE MORE AGGRESSIVE

Succeed in Forcing Many Active Issues to Lower Level

NEW YORK (P)—Only the bears seemed to have gained any strength from the triple holiday as trading in stocks was resumed today. The uncertain trends of last week gave way to an expected downtrend. Important shares generally sold off 3 points or more.

Trading, however, was in light volume, although nearly twice as active as during the closing sessions of last week, when the market was close to a standstill.

Speculators for the decline were cautious last week, not knowing what bullish development might appear during the three days' suspension, but news over the week-end contained nothing disconcerting to the short interest.

Although nothing but reports of summer slackening of activity might be expected, some more long holders of stocks appeared finally to have grown discouraged, and there was a considerable section of selling orders at the opening.

Several commission houses continued to urge accumulation of stocks for investment, but it is generally acknowledged that the future, at least, remains uncertain.

The fact has been stressed in some quarters that the average yield of leading stocks has fallen below the commercial paper rate by more than 1 per cent, which has been regarded in the past as an indication that the market has reached a buying zone.

The average yield of 90 issues in the Standard Statistics averages is now in excess of 4 1/2 per cent, while commercial paper is mostly moving at 3 1/2.

Investment buying, however, rarely makes the trend of the market, and the reinvestment demand from the midwest interest and dividend payments has been accordingly applied. The midwest settlement period was reflected by another tightening of call money today, which renewed at 2 per cent, and mounted to 2 1/2, then 3.

Market Closes Lower

The effect of a settlement date sometimes met felt until about a week later, particularly when a holiday intervenes to delay the return of checks. Furthermore, lenders who placed funds in the market employment over the week-end did not find the renewal rate of 2 per cent very attractive.

Several commodities declined reciprocally to wheat. Wheat dropped more than 2c, getting down to the neighborhood of its recent lows.

The day's news contained several chain store sales reports, most of which showed moderate declines from June of last year, when changes in the number of stores were taken into consideration. It is notable, however, that retail trade generally has been holding up much better than industrial activity. Chrysler shipments in June were reported at 28,407 cars, compared with 40,444 in May.

Among the widely moving issues, International Rand, Allied Chemical and Cargill, and United Fruit, American Telephone, Gillette and Safeway Stores declined 5 points or more to new low ground, and Du Pont also reached a new minimum.

U. S. Steel, North American, Westinghouse Electric and Eastman lost 4 to 5, and shares like American Telephone, Atchafalpa, Chesapeake Corporation, Consolidated Gas, American Can and International Harvester sagged 3 or more. A better tone appeared by early afternoon, and Steel and a few others rallied a point or so. Selling pressure was again applied energetically in the last hour, driving down North American more than 6 points to a new low for the year.

Persistent selling of American Telephone, American Can, U. S. Steel and Westinghouse Electric had a disturbing effect on sentiment.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Bonds Are Dull

A few prime investment bonds were marked up as the result of the market rally today. Activity was better than during the dull session of last Thursday which ended the week's trading but there were no signs of briskness the early part of the day.

Best grade corporation bonds showed a relatively firm trend but many issues dragged in dull trading. Stock privilege issues were regular. United States Government issues were steady. Offerings of legal rails were small.

St. Louis, San Francisco 4 1/2; Union Pacific 4 1/2; Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1/2; Big Four 4 1/2; Chicago & North Western 4 1/2; Western Maryland 4 1/2.

Contributable rail issues moved irregularly with small gains and losses about evenly divided.

The entire foreign list showed a firm trend with Argentine 5 1/2, French National Steamship 7 1/2, German Government 5 1/2, and Italy 7 1/2 among the most active issues which moved higher.

New offerings were small and confined to municipal issues. Among the large pieces of new financing expected this week are new bond issues by two large utility companies. One is a \$12,000,000 4 1/2 per cent issue of Commonwealth Edison Company.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING IS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Unusual quietness prevailed last week in the local cloth market, with the New York market closed for two days and a large number of mills curtailing output extensively for the latter part of the week.

Some light trading was done in wide cut and standard narrows. Several of the 26-inch constructions have sold in small volume.

Sateens, twills and marquisettes sold in scattered small lots.

By the end of July the mill owners feel that the 45-inch wide cut is appreciably improved, owing to the recent general curtailment of production and the apparent holding back of orders by buyers.

Current quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 38 1/2, 40 1/2, 42 1/2, 44 1/2, 46 1/2, 48 1/2, 50 1/2, 52 1/2, 54 1/2, 56 1/2, 58 1/2, 60 1/2, 62 1/2, 64 1/2, 66 1/2, 68 1/2, 70 1/2, 72 1/2, 74 1/2, 76 1/2, 78 1/2, 80 1/2, 82 1/2, 84 1/2, 86 1/2, 88 1/2, 90 1/2, 92 1/2, 94 1/2, 96 1/2, 98 1/2, 100 1/2, 102 1/2, 104 1/2, 106 1/2, 108 1/2, 110 1/2, 112 1/2, 114 1/2, 116 1/2, 118 1/2, 120 1/2, 122 1/2, 124 1/2, 126 1/2, 128 1/2, 130 1/2, 132 1/2, 134 1/2, 136 1/2, 138 1/2, 140 1/2, 142 1/2, 144 1/2, 146 1/2, 148 1/2, 150 1/2, 152 1/2, 154 1/2, 156 1/2, 158 1/2, 160 1/2, 162 1/2, 164 1/2, 166 1/2, 168 1/2, 170 1/2, 172 1/2, 174 1/2, 176 1/2, 178 1/2, 180 1/2, 182 1/2, 184 1/2, 186 1/2, 188 1/2, 190 1/2, 192 1/2, 194 1/2, 196 1/2, 198 1/2, 200 1/2, 202 1/2, 204 1/2, 206 1/2, 208 1/2, 210 1/2, 212 1/2, 214 1/2, 216 1/2, 218 1/2, 220 1/2, 222 1/2, 224 1/2, 226 1/2, 228 1/2, 230 1/2, 232 1/2, 234 1/2, 236 1/2, 238 1/2, 240 1/2, 242 1/2, 244 1/2, 246 1/2, 248 1/2, 250 1/2, 252 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1/2, 698 1/2, 700 1/2, 702 1/2, 704 1/2, 706 1/2, 708 1/2, 710 1/2, 712 1/2, 714 1/2, 716 1/2, 718 1/2, 720 1/2, 722 1/2, 724 1/2, 726 1/2, 728 1/2, 730 1/2, 732 1/2, 734 1/2, 736 1/2, 738 1/2, 740 1/2, 742 1/2, 744 1/2, 746 1/2, 748 1/2, 750 1/2, 752 1/2, 754 1/2, 756 1/2, 758 1/2, 760 1/2, 762 1/2, 764 1/2, 766 1/2, 768 1/2, 770 1/2, 772 1/2, 774 1/2, 776 1/2, 778 1/2, 780 1/2, 782 1/2, 784 1/2, 786 1/2, 788 1/2, 790 1/2, 792 1/2, 794 1/2, 796 1/2, 798 1/2, 800 1/2, 802 1/2, 804 1/2, 806 1/2, 808 1/2, 810 1/2, 812 1/2, 814 1/2, 816 1/2, 818 1/2, 820 1/2, 822 1/2, 824 1/2, 826 1/2, 828 1/2, 830 1/2, 832 1/2, 834 1/2, 836 1/2, 838 1/2, 840 1/2, 842 1/2, 844 1/2, 846 1/2, 848 1/2, 850 1/2, 852 1/2, 854 1/2, 856 1/2, 858 1/2, 860 1/2, 862 1/2, 864 1/2, 866 1/2, 868 1/2, 870 1/2, 872 1/2, 874 1/2, 876 1/2, 878 1/2, 880 1/2, 882 1/2, 884 1/2, 886 1/2, 888 1/2, 890 1/2, 892 1/2, 894 1/2, 896 1/2, 898 1/2, 900 1/2, 902 1/2, 904 1/2, 906 1/2, 908 1/2, 910 1/2, 912 1/2, 914 1/2, 916 1/2, 918 1/2, 920 1/2, 922 1/2, 924 1/2, 926 1/2, 928 1/2, 930 1/2, 932 1/2, 934 1/2, 936 1/2, 938 1/2, 940 1/2, 942 1/2, 944 1/2, 946 1/2, 948 1/2, 950 1/2, 952 1/2, 954 1/2, 956 1/2, 958 1/2, 960 1/2, 962 1/2, 964 1/2, 966 1/2, 968 1/2, 970 1/2, 972 1/2, 974 1/2, 976 1/2, 978 1/2, 980 1/2, 982 1/2, 984 1/2, 986 1/2, 988 1/2, 990 1/2, 992 1/2, 994 1/2, 996 1/2, 998 1/2, 1000 1/2, 1002 1/2, 1004 1/2, 1006 1/2, 1008 1/2, 1010 1/2, 1012 1/2, 1014 1/2, 1016 1/2, 1018 1/2, 1020 1/2, 1022 1/2, 1024 1/2, 1026 1/2, 1028 1/2, 1030 1/2, 1032 1/2, 1034 1/2, 1036 1/2, 1038 1/2, 1040 1/2, 1042 1/2, 1044 1/2, 1046 1/2, 1048 1/2, 1050 1/2, 1052 1/2, 1054 1/2, 1056 1/2, 1058 1/2, 1060 1/2, 1062 1/2, 1064 1/2, 1066 1/2, 1068 1/2, 1070 1/2, 1072 1/2, 1074 1/2, 1076 1/2, 1078 1/2, 1080 1/2, 1082 1/2, 1084 1/2, 1086 1/2, 1088 1/2, 1090 1/2, 1092 1/2, 1094 1/2, 1096 1/2, 1098 1/2, 1100 1/2, 1102 1/2, 1104 1/2, 1106 1/2, 1108 1/2, 1110 1/2, 1112 1/2, 1114 1/2, 1116 1/2, 1118 1/2, 1120 1/2, 1122 1/2, 1124 1/2, 1126 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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rule 40 cents a line. Minimum space one line. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

WEDDING CAKE
Frosted loaf or individual boxes \$20 per 100.
P. L. RICH, ROXBURY, MASS.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C. Virginia House—Centrally located, modern, comfortable, well-appointed; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rule 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two letters of reference. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON. Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum. Small suites, \$30 up; references. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMP AND COTTAGES TO LET

DEVENLEE, N. J. Invigorating air, water, golf, tennis, swimming, modern conveniences. 5200 season. Address 2512 (N. Y. C.).

COUNTRY BOARD

LARGE airy, good country, room in quiet farm home among the pine woods; electricity and bath; \$25 to \$35. FENNICH, FARM, Brookline, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone BRADDOCK 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office with Sales position for experienced man. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 907-2303

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Tel. COHENSAND 6935

MRS. J. E. CURTIS—Formerly manager

employment department, Typewriter Co., business opportunities for men and women. 134 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8335.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY

High grade colored maids, references. 2122 7th Ave., New York

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC.

1000 Broadway, New York City. We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help, references, 9-5 p. m. 105 W. 40th St., New York City. Pennsylvania 3189.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Substitute school, August salary, first week. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Freeport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANIC—First-class foreman for automobile shop. Apply O'Brien St. Garage, W. C. LERMAN, Box 1747, New Smyrna, Florida.

WANTED—Experienced chauffeur, married man, preferred, to take charge of delivery car. Buffalo, N. Y. Communicate with MR. A. HINKLEY, 111 Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Chauffeur, willing to travel; give experience, references and details. D-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably Christian, Scientist, for all-year position in established home with long standing, vicinity New York City. Must have practical experience and be capable of catering for 50 people. References and details, D-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INEXPERIENCED young Protestant girl for family of two adults and 13-month baby. Pleasant home, good connecting bath. Tel. West Newton 6292 (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor to their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston. Mass. Tel. TU 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND—Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and modern service. Outdoor dining room, swimming, tennis, golf. Charming garden. Booklet, please.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets, etc. GOOD service, reasonable prices. CALI PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. ALgonquin 6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMITTEES

NOTICE OF HEARING. July 3, 1930

The Committee on Ordinances of the Boston City Council will give a public hearing on Wednesday, July 8, 1930, at 1 p. m., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on the following proposed ordinance:

Section 1. No person shall, without the care, custody or possession of any musical instrument, radio set, phonograph, Victrola or other machine or device for producing or reproducing sound shall operate or use or permit to be operated or used such machine or device in such manner as to disturb the peace and comfort of the neighborhood, or in such manner as to be plainly audible at a distance of fifty feet from the building or structure in which it is located, shall be a violation of this ordinance prima facie.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit playing by a band or orchestra in a hall, building or in the open air, but this exception shall not apply to a reproduction of such playing by any machine or device.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN E. BALDWIN
Clerk of Committees.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

A PERMANENT POSITION
OPEN IMMEDIATELY

One of Chicago's leading publishing corporations established 33 years and operating branch offices throughout the United States and Canada, has a good position open for a young, educated woman of tact and business ability in their sales department, entering "Our Wonderful World," assured income and bonus, also commission; applicant must be over 20 years of age and entirely unencumbered; personality more important than experience; we pay no salary in our own money; further details given in personal interview.

GEORGE L. SHUMAN & CO.
535 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camp. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
110 TO 125 WEST 11TH ST.

TRANSIENTS \$2 PER DAY UPWARD. Rent \$500 month. Near city hall, swimming pool, gymnasium, social hall, etc. "Our Wonderful World," assured income and bonus, also commission; applicant must be over 20 years of age and entirely unencumbered; personality more important than experience; we pay no salary in our own money; further details given in personal interview.

GEORGE L. SHUMAN & CO.
535 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large front room in modern apartment, elevator and home privileges. Commonwealth Avenue, near river. Phone Commonwealth 3809.

CARLEIGH, MASS. River St.—Tourists accommodated; 4 miles from battle ground; about 16 miles from Boston; price reasonable. MISS P. B. OUELLETTE.

NEW YORK CITY—Convenient location; large, airy room; double room; \$10; room and board; \$12; single room, private bath, \$10; room and board, \$12. 50 West 23rd St. Telephone ED 4700.

N. Y. C. (183rd Broadway)—Large double, southern exposure; private shower, etc.; clean, quiet surroundings; summer rates. Tr-1419 7393.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified

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ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. W. 101st (Near Riverside)—Delightfully cool single and double rooms; permanent, transient; cultured environment. Academy 5912.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY—Room, running water, well sitting room, \$5 small \$5; private family. Apartment 2 E. 60 West 76th Street.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY—515 West 110th, 12D—Light airy room, shower, toilet, sink, 520 month. Phone HAZEL 7413 evenings.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A most exclusive private furnished room, sleeping porch, refund month. Phone HAZEL 7413 evenings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transient; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

SALESMEN WANTED

YOUNG SALESMEN wanted to solicit business in Boston on nationally known line tires and batteries; previous experience not essential; must be between ages of 18 and 30 with pleasing personality and willingness to work; commission basis. Apply 1286 Boston Street, Boston.

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DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Handsone Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879

831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Coolidge Daily

PLEASANT flutter in the American press welcomes Calvin Coolidge into the ranks of the daily "columnists," and the public is enjoying the novelty of seeing an ex-President of the United States filling his daily breakfast-table "box" of comment or advice after the manner of a Will Rogers or a Frank Crane.

Among those who are conservatively inclined, Mr. Coolidge's venture in the journalistic sphere may seem a trifle unusual. For while a man who makes good in almost any line is usually considered fitted for politics, there is not always the same enthusiasm about the political leader bestowing his talents in other matters. Nor has this professional link between politics and the press in America been particularly strong—though from the time when Alexander Hamilton, most irrepressible of contributors, drew James Madison and John Jay into joint authorship of the "Federalist" series in the Federalist, to the day when the names of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge were frequent features among the S. S. McClure syndicated articles, the press has had its recruits from the political field.

Mr. Coolidge would probably reply to any expressed scruples as to his move, that he feels he has a message to give to the American people and that the press seems the best medium for delivering it. Were he not incurably modest, he might have added the further recommendation that he possesses the knack of reducing his thought to terse, well-turned paragraphs, illustrating Ruskin's observation that "a few words well chosen and well distinguished will do work that a thousand cannot." So that the daily dictum seems not inappropriate to his method.

Difficulties there are in walking directly to the pinnacle of a profession, and Mr. Coolidge's powers of nursing the interest of his readers with such elements of variety as the seasoned journalist well knows, may be put to the test as the first novelty wears off. On the other hand, the American public knows Mr. Coolidge with remarkable intimacy. It knows what he has said and what he is likely to say. It knows that in an age of restlessness and rush he will cry, like Marcus Aurelius of old, for stability and reflection. It may well be that the staid element in the American character is now seeking just such a voice as Mr. Coolidge can furnish.

Bolivia and the Sucre Ideal

AMID all the dust and confusion of Bolivia's paradoxical revolution—wherein rebels were bent on upholding rather than overthrowing the Constitution, while President Siles' resignation was looked upon as a coup d'état—one bright landmark has remained, pointing the way to reconciliation and restoration for the country.

That landmark is the inspiring story of Antonio José de Sucre. Sucre was not an actor in the recent conflict—indeed, he moved upon the stage of a century ago—but his influence may easily have lessened the acerbities of the latest revolt. For Sucre represents an ideal of magnanimity to foes and of patriotic devotion to the whole people's welfare rather than to personal ends. And that ideal is particularly strong in the country just now, for Bolivia, with indeed an entire tier of nations running from Chile to Venezuela, is just now celebrating the centenary of this chief lieutenant of Bolívar, who did so much, both by military skill and by conciliation, to win its independence.

It was the great Liberator, Bolívar himself, who wrote thus of Sucre, Grand Marshal of Ayacucho:

General Sucre is the father of Ayacucho; he is the redeemer of the children of the Sun; he broke the chains with which Pizarro bound the empires of the Incas. . . . Amid the dissensions necessarily arising from war and revolution, General Sucre generally found himself the mediator, the counselor, the guide, never losing sight of the good cause or the right road.

In this hour of political changes in Bolivia, those to whom the welfare of the nation means most cannot fail to take into consideration the example of this patriot, who by gentleness and generosity even more than by steadfast courage and brilliant generalship established the Republic. It is even possible that the new Administration will be able to advance the negotiations with Paraguay over the boundary differences. With forbears like Simon Bolívar and José de Sucre, Bolivia has every reason to expect and demand a government so conducted as to lead the country along the roads of peace to the position among nations to which it is entitled.

"Humanization" of Loudspeakers

BOSTON is the latest among cities of the United States to seek a "categorical limitation" of the "firing range" of the radio loudspeaker. Complaining residents are urging a loudspeaker "holiday" or at least "consultative pacts" among the apartment house dwellers. The cruiser or submarine type of speaker, the wheezy little thing that father sets on the rail of the back piazza while he tends the potato plants, is not giving them any concern, but the big battle-ship model that has a range of a dozen city blocks.

Complainants say that any of the Big Berthas that are capable of projecting "Lazy Lou'siana

Moon" through half a dozen steel and concrete partitions, several cement floors, a couple of brick walls and a barrage of ash cans, to the outer world, ought to have little or no consideration in any "escalator clause," and that their present firing range should be limited to fifty feet between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m.

"Humanization" of the loudspeaker is second only in importance to "humanization of submarines," say the promoters of a proposed "loud-speaker conference." They are not interested in "global tonnage" or "replacement schedules." They realize that the loudspeaker is likely to grow and multiply throughout the land, but they want its multiplication accompanied by reasonable and enforceable guarantees against encroachment upon the hours of sleep.

The Foreign Attack on Prohibition

THE London Observer calls attention to the fact that the "International Wine Office," which is made up of representatives of the Governments of Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Portugal and Tunis, has applied to the League of Nations for official recognition and protection by that body. Article 24 of the League Covenant provides: "There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League."

The Council has taken no action as yet as to this application, but it would seem reasonable to anticipate that its members will be either amused or shocked by the proposition that a great body, organized for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the world, should be asked to devote its attention to encouraging the sale of booze in countries which now prohibit it.

For that, after all, is the purpose of the International Wine Office. Its power to accomplish the sinister end it has in view is made the more menacing because it is in no sense a mere private organization of producers of alcoholic drinks, but is a public body, all the members of which are the representatives of governments on friendly terms with the United States. In passing, it may be mentioned that Italy alone, among the great wine-producing countries, refused to join this organization, probably because of Mussolini's policy of steadily reducing the vineyard acreage in his country and substituting other and more useful products.

The policy of the wine office is not to maintain prices by the reduction of production, but rather to force the product on countries in which it has hitherto lacked a market, or from which it has been barred by legislation. An illustration of this is the fact that one of the pamphlets issued by the office is given over to the description of the way in which the millions of Moslem and Buddhist inhabitants of Asia and Africa, at present teetotalers for religious reasons, are to be instructed and encouraged in the practice of drinking wine.

The Observer quotes from the minutes of the last general meeting of this organization a description of the methods to be employed in combating prohibition in the United States, to which the director of the office contributed this statement:

It is evident that for such a vast campaign to bear fruit a substantial propaganda fund must be constituted, enabling us to counterbalance the efforts of the prohibitionists not only in the United States but in most countries of the world.

If this means anything, it means that an organization composed of officials of nations sustaining friendly relations with the United States is employing funds to break down the efficiency of an amendment to its Constitution. Is it too much to say that this seems to be an unwarrantable interference by foreign officials with America's established laws? Certainly for the League to take the wine office under its protection would necessarily antagonize public sentiment in the United States, which has at the present moment lost much of its early hostility to that organization.

That this International Wine Office is not without determination to use the heavy hand of governmental authority in accomplishing its ends is shown by this statement of a French Senator, a delegate at its recent meeting:

It is certain that if all the wine-growing countries, Greece, Rumania, Spain, Portugal, told Poland that they would not continue their commercial relations with her so long as she maintained these duties on wine, their request would have much more weight than if it were presented by a single government.

The minutes of the organization show that it is in touch and cooperating with the American Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Is it not pertinent to inquire into the propriety of such an alliance?

More Birdies for the Golf Course

WHEN the usual visitor from foreign shores is admitted to the United States, his person and property immediately come under the protection of hospitable laws. He may be wealthy or poor, bring little or much, but once admitted he enjoys protection.

One class of visitors, however—except in a comparatively few instances—enjoys no such protection. And yet, this class probably brings as a whole more cheerfulness, music, beauty and joy than any other. Its members are the migratory birds.

Many societies and individuals, aware of the priceless contribution made by the visiting birds, have established sanctuaries within the boundaries of which a sort of international law of hospitality for feathered guests prevails. But the number and area of these islands of safety are far from adequate.

To increase their scope and add new areas which offer inducements that should bring the joyous transients into closer and more sympathetic contact with the man on the street, the National Association of Audubon Societies in a recent bulletin points out the practicability of making golf courses into protected havens for the birds. The slight expense of preparing such sanctuaries, it is pointed out, may well be offset by the birds themselves that act as voluntary assistants to the greens committees by freeing the turf of ant mounds and worm castings.

The association's recommendation that the

friends of birds in every golf club form a bird sanctuary committee for the promotion of the plan, and its offer to extend every aid by way of advice and the actual selection of proper shelters, can hardly fail to meet with a wide response—for nearly every golfer is interested in increasing the number of birds—and birdies—on his favorite course.

Upholding the Lindbergh Precedent

HOW far will the uncommercial precedent which Lindbergh set for aviation be followed by the four Hunter brothers? The "Flying Colonel" refused every offer to "cash in" on his fame. The Hunters, two of whom stayed in the air for more than three weeks in hanging up an endurance flying record that, even five years ago, would have seemed merely a vision of a Jules Verne, started out to uphold the same tradition. Walter, the eldest, who bought the first "family" plane and taught the others and his sister to fly, and who, with Albert, piloted the refueling craft, set a standard when he said, some days ago:

"We won't accept money unless we feel we have really earned it. For instance, a cigarette company offered \$10,000 if John or Kenneth would have a picture taken when they land holding a package of this certain brand of cigarettes. Now, Lindbergh didn't take this kind of money, and we aren't going to, either."

There, in one paragraph, is the credo of the true pioneer in aviation. Shall the names of the Hunters now be added to that long list of fliers who have refused to make money their chief objective? Such men and women have been primarily interested in promoting aviation, or have found their reward in the sporting struggle, be it between man and man, man and motor, or man and his motor against the elements.

The Hunters expect to realize \$200,000 for the flight of their second-hand "crate," but money alone has not been their goal. That the oil, gasoline, motor, beverage and accessory companies, for example, should pay for the advertising they are getting is one thing, and entirely legitimate, according to the Hunters, but "anything for the cash" is something else entirely. This stand deserves added commendation when it is remembered that this flying family from Sparta, Ill., staked everything on this flight after failing twice.

They are not even well-to-do. They have known hard work in the coal mines of Illinois. At an early age they had to start earning their living. The way they have worked together, helping each other, their mother and their school-teacher sister, speaks volumes for their straightforward thinking and cooperative self-reliance. They have not been publicity seekers. They didn't even notify the Chicago newspapers of their endurance flight, and they were in the air for about a week before the first reporters appeared.

Yet in a second-hand plane, flown about 50,000 miles before they got it, two of the Hunters traveled the equivalent of nearly twice around the globe. The Lindbergh precedent should lose no luster in their hands. They have an opportunity to give the public something more than another object lesson in the safety of airplane travel.

Testing a College in the "Laboratory"

THOSE responsible for the experimental college at the University of Wisconsin have confidently laid out next year's teaching program, despite rumors which have gone so far as to say that the college had been discontinued. The experiment has neither failed nor stopped, avers Glenn Frank, president of the university.

The need of offsetting the rumors and of certifying to the general public that the college is not only a busy place but more active than ever, has caused Dr. Frank to issue a twenty-three-page booklet. By this means friends and critics alike are afforded an authentic statement of the purpose of the college, of its achievements in the three years of its operation, and of what students and parents think concerning it.

It is true that this experimental college is radical in the manner of presenting its courses, that it is under the direction of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, whose reforming efforts are said to have cost him the presidency of Amherst, and that it has had some big and original difficulties to overcome. Other universities, like Harvard and Yale, also are setting up experimental colleges, but the results of the Wisconsin project are likely to be carefully weighed by college executives far and wide. It has been a conspicuous venture ever since it started.

The contribution which the college has undertaken to render to the University of Wisconsin in particular and to higher education in general is threefold—to evolve a more purposeful unit out of the now very separate subjects of the liberal arts curriculum, to make the relationship between teacher and student more informal and more direct, and to bring about a greater socialization of the student.

The distinctive feature of its plan is that of approaching the entire course of study for the first year through the Athenian civilization of the fifth century, B.C., and for the second year through the civilization of the United States. To some educators there is in the plan more courage and idealism than practical value. Certain phases of the experiment are questionable. Yet Dr. Frank declares that if his son were ready for college he would want to enroll him in the experimental unit. That is a most convincing confession of faith, and educators everywhere will be glad to know that in the favorable atmosphere of that faith, "the liberal college experiment" will go on.

Editorial Notes

A conventional hand signal for motorists to indicate "Thank you" has been suggested. That is good as far as it goes, but how about, first of all, a universal signal system? Isn't it about time steps were taken in this direction? Safety first!

Paris is making jewelry out of rubber. In the United States some jewelers have long made it a point to stretch the payments over a long period.

Every member of the Byrd south pole expedition gives credit for its success to his associates. Is it any wonder it was a success?

My Friend Chico

By HOWLAND COX

IN CENTRAL AMERICA a new day commences without unnecessary preliminaries. The purple sky fades white, turns pink, and then before another color may heighten its cloudless expanse, up bobs the sun. There is no particular reason for such haste, for among the twenty-four hours several are there when the sun finds itself alone with its heat.

This same sort of dawn greeted me the morning following the evening Chico and I dined together in that hotel close to the shore where Barrios found one day much like the other. The same kind of dawn, accompanied by a fanfare of bugles that woke me and got me out of bed.

From the railed second floor of the hotel piazza I peered down through a chilled fog blanket at the small harbor where waves from the Caribbean, miles away, rolled leisurely in, long and shiny. Strange birds, holding up wings in comical fashion to shed the fog water, sat contemplatively upon ridgepoles of huts and yellow houses. Roosters were crowing, steam-engine whistles tooting, and bells aboard the ship, at the wide pier, striking the early hour of five.

But only a few moments; and then—except for the roosters, all was quiet and Barrios turned over for another sleep.

Not I, however, for curious to see what happened next, I waited. And as I waited someone called.

The someone was Chico.

Straight, sturdy and important he looked from where I stood, his figure clothed in khaki, the uniform of an officer. And tiny was the carefully waxed mustache, not even beginning to hide his cheery smile.

"Come up," I invited, but he shook his head.

"No," he said, "I wait for you. We have breakfast together."

"Buena!" I agreed and went back to dress.

The dining room, where we met for the second time, was soaking with mist, and the table linen soaking wet. But what cared I that there was fog outside as he sat opposite me and radiated sunshine.

Quizzically he watched me as we ate, and finally, when he discovered himself doing most of the talking, he stopped short and nodded for me to say something.

"What you theenk?" he asked. "What you theenking, my fren?"

"About the courtesy which prompts you to come and have breakfast with me at such an hour," I answered frankly.

His eyes brightened, for he caught the meaning.

"Perhaps later you come and stay with my father and me. Then I weel not have so great distance to go and find you."

"¿Quién sabe?" I answered. "El Comandante, your father, may not care for my company."

Surprised, he looked me over closely, stood up and walked to the doorway where, for a moment, he studied the harbor beyond. Then turning he beckoned me to follow him onto the piazza.

"My fren," he reproved gravely, "you come to Guatemala with letters from our consul in Nueva York. He say you are hees good fren. Buena, that is indeed good, and would be so even if I do not approve. Pero, I do, and I like you, too. And so, Señor, you must NEVER again say my father would not welcome you to his home."

The little officer was hurt, for I had unwittingly blundered.

"Lo siento," I said earnestly, "I am indeed sorry for—"

He reached up and patted my shoulder.

"Muy bien," he replied. "Now we forget and I show you Barrios."

On the asphalt walk before the front steps a cow lazily flicked her tail while she watched us. Chico poked her with his riding whip as we went down from the piazza. Clumsily she edged over that we might pass. Under the steps a dog growled, crept out to look at us and hustled off down the road. From around the corner came a Jamaican negress humming to herself, and carrying on her head an immense basket.

"Buenos dias," she saluted Chico, and seeing me added, "Hello, white man."

"Buenos dias," Chico answered, and watched her as she ambled away, swinging from side to side and singing joyfully.

He grinned at me and motioned that we go in the opposite direction.

The walk wound past palm trees and shacks painted brown, blue and yellow. It stopped at ditches bridged with mahogany logs and began again at the other side. Occasional vistas of the bay opened, and soon we saw the mist rising and floating off like spirals of smoke into the sky, now turning deep blue. Finally, the path entered a settlement and I discovered we were in the Chinese section of Barrios.

We had gone only a few hundred feet when Chinese appeared.

They had little to say, but their eyes peering through straight, narrow slits told more than words would have dared to. Told of the fear that soldiers might be hiding behind the bend from which we had just come. This much I guessed, for Chico represented the law, and the Chinese in that land near the equator entertain a thoroughly wholesome regard for the law.

Up to one of the wooden buildings set upon piles and high above the water we went. Here was the customary piazza and the wooden shutters. It was a clean place, though unlike the quarters for the Negroes and mosos. Shawls, hats and carved toy animals cluttered the counters besides other things too numerous to name.

A Chinese, so obsequious as almost to arouse suspicion, came from behind a barrel where he had been watching us. He bowed, saying we were welcome and he was glad to be of service. It was clear to me that Chico knew something that was not obvious to an ordinary observer, and what he said to the man sent him scurrying behind a counter.

Here for nearly an hour we poked around, while a number of his neighbors hovered at the doorway. Not the slightest move we made was overlooked; not a word we said in Spanish unheard. Like a group of children they acted—curious, but ready to run at the barest provocation.

Perhaps a half hour more passed. We had handled nearly everything in the shop and I thought Chico was losing interest and the Chinese his self-control. In a flash, I decided they were playing a game. And a moment later I knew I was right, for Chico, leaning quickly across one of the counters, picked up a sombrero streaked with stains and scratches of the woodland.

Silently he pointed to it, and then at the Chinese.

"Mañana," he said, significantly, and to me, "We go now."

I saw the glint in his eyes and turned to look at the Chinese and those at the front entrance.

The man in the shop had not moved.

The others had vanished.

"What," I inquired as we walked back through the settlement, "was the trouble between you and the Chinese?"

"Trouble," my friend repeated, "there was nothen the matter."

"And the hat," I observed.

"Ah, si," he admitted, "there was a sombreRO and eet was not clean like a new ONE. You are obserVEEN, my fren. Perhaps Quong Lung make one great mistake when he do not expect me today for yesterday a Chinese come OVER the trail from Honduras. Chinese, Turks and Syrians do not come here without passPORTS. Buena, such paPERS are NEVER GIVEN them. And so last night my SOLDIERS tell me, but I do not say so to you. But today we make one small call and then we go away."

His lips smiled.

"And mañana," I queried, "you said mañana to the Chinese. Why?"

Reverently he shook his head.

"You hear very good," he chided. "Mañana means tomorrow the new Chinese leaves Guatemala OVER the same trail he come."

He paused.

"Continue," I said. "Tell me, what would happen if he did not?"

Shrewdly glancing up at me he shrugged his shoulders.

"¿Quién sabe?" he answered solemnly, though his eyes twinkled. "Nothen like that has EVER occurred."

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA has at last solved a problem which has been long awaiting solution and which it made an effort to solve four years ago without success, namely, that of urban extension. When, ninety years ago, Geneva adopted the

Urban Extension constitution which made it a commune, or township, its population, contained in a city encircled by ramparts, numbered 30,000, or half the population of the canton. Today, the town commune has 50,000 inhabitants and the canton 170,000 inhabitants, but the formerly rural communes of Plainpalais, Eaux-Vives and Petit-Saconnex surrounding the town, make with it an urban agglomeration of nearly 124,000 inhabitants. The régime of 1840 has thus become quite out of date. The plan for fusion presented in 1926, however, did not meet with popular approval, though it failed of acceptance by only 500 votes. Recently, the Socialists put forward another plan, and to this the Grand Conseil replied with still another, which obtained the support of most of the political parties. It is this last which the people have accepted by popular vote, the majority in favor being about two-thirds.

Geneva University has shared in the economic difficulties of recent years, and the Academic Society is trying to arouse interest in the buildings and their equipment. While the university occupies an honorable place in the educational world and maintains its high traditions from a scientific point of view, this has lately become more and more difficult owing to the lack of resources to enable it to keep pace with its material requirements. A meeting was held recently at which the claims of the university on the generosity of the Government and people of Geneva were set forth and an appeal was made for greater support.

Incidentally, the type of student in the Geneva University has changed considerably as a result of the war. Formerly, Geneva attracted a large number of students from eastern and southeastern Europe, but these cannot longer afford to come, and their places have been filled mainly by students from other parts of Switzerland, while there are many more women students than in former times.

University in Need of Help

A few days after the meeting referred to above a bust was unveiled in the vestibule of the main building of the university to Raoul Pictet, a former professor of the university and its first doctor honoris causa. On this occasion, the rector of the university recalled the sensation caused by Raoul Pictet's liquefaction of oxygen in 1878.

In a book just published by Professor Rappard, who acted as Swiss official observer at the Paris Peace Conference, is contained a description of how Geneva came to be chosen as the seat of the League of Nations. The first choice, it appears, was The Hague, and the claims of Brussels were also strongly forwarded.

Lord Robert Cecil seems to have been the first to mention Geneva, and when Professor Rappard saw President Wilson on the matter, the latter told him that the British were opposed to The Hague and that he himself had certain objections to the capital of a monarchy. President Wilson admitted that he, personally, viewed the choice of Geneva with favor, adding laughingly, "Perhaps on account of my Presbyterianism." Colonel House was inclined to think Lausanne a better location, and the story has it, though Professor Rappard evidently does not think it worth repeating, that the matter was settled offhand in the following way. "Which," asked Colonel House, "has the most fog?" A Geneva partisan replied, "Lausanne," whereupon, so the story has it, Colonel House decided upon Geneva.

Yet another international organization has established itself in Geneva. This is the permanent secretariat of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, whose fourth session is to be held in London next year.

The organizations affiliated to the World Conference, namely, The International Narcotic Education Association, The World Narcotic Defense Association, and the general permanent committees of the conference are represented in Geneva by this office. The staff of the office is already busy preparing the European edition in French of the quarterly bulletin published in English by the New York office.